

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## AMERICAN CANNED MEATS REGAIN SUPREMACY

In its issue of February 13, two weeks ago, The National Provisioner announced the fact that the British War Office had closed a contract with a big American packer for providing the British army and navy with canned beef for the next three years. The brief information supplied in this cablegram has since been amplified, and the action taken by the British government turns out to be the most important vindication American meats—and especially American canned meats—have received since the unjustified attacks made on them several years ago by sensational novelists and politicians at home and abroad.

The contract recently closed is for the largest quantity of product taken by any foreign source since the agitation referred to. It is awarded to Armour & Company, deliveries cover a period of three years, and the total is said to aggregate from 7 to 10 million pounds of canned beef. This beef is to be furnished in the regulation Armour cans, put up as is all Armour canned beef, and similar in every way to the commercial product supplied to the general trade at home and abroad.

Ever since the slanders were spread abroad concerning American meats the British government has taken the greatest precautions in buying American products, in order to leave no ground for English criticism. British army officials were sent to Chicago to in-

spect the meat plants there, and their reports were such that the government did not hesitate to resume the placing of orders for army supplies. Several very large orders were filled, but this Armour contract is said to be the largest so far. The British government maintains its inspectors at Chicago to supervise the preparation and shipment of these orders, and its action in binding itself for three years ahead to take American canned meats indicates the confidence the British authorities have in our products.

The awarding of this contract to Armour & Company in the face of Argentine and Australasian competition, which is becoming more insistent every year, is particularly gratifying to Americans. The countries named are pushing us hard in the fresh meat market, but when it comes to canned and preserved products the American packer continues to lead the world.

The initial order on this new Armour contract is said to amount to one million pounds, to be delivered during the coming summer. The product will all be prepared at the Chicago plant, where the canning facilities are the best and most elaborate, and it is believed that both the live cattle and dead meat markets will be stimulated to a considerable extent by this big order, coming at a time when the market has been experiencing a season of dull demand both at home and abroad.

terly fighting the establishment of American packing concerns at Havre, to prepare a report sustaining its position. It is manifestly the fear that the American packers will enter the French field that is responsible at this time for the refusal to take down the bars which shut our meat products out of France.

## WILEY IS OFFICIALLY OVERRULED.

The authorities designated by the Federal pure food law to enact regulations for its enforcement—the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor and Agriculture—on Thursday issued an official bulletin at Washington overruling Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture in the matter of his conclusions as to the alleged deleterious effects of the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative in the manufacture of food products. In the bulletin, signed by Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Straus and Secretary Wilson, the report of the President's board of scientific experts was adopted as the future rule of action for the Department of Agriculture in administering the food law, and all bulletins and orders of the Department will be amended to conform to the new order.

The referee board, of which President Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins, is president and Profs. Herter of New York, Chittenden of Yale, Long of Northwestern University and Taylor of the University of California, are members, was appointed by President Roosevelt a year ago to settle the long controversy over the use of benzoate of soda. After nearly a year of experiments they decided the salt was harmless.

Before they could make their report Dr. Wiley rushed into print, without authority, his report on a series of alleged tests conducted by him, in which he declared the preservative to be harmful. He evidently knew he would be overruled when a real scientific investigation was made.

He is said to have threatened to resign if the board's conclusions were adopted by the Department. The order has now been made declaring that the use of benzoate of soda would be permitted in the future. Dr. Wiley is thus officially discredited, but it is not expected that he will resign as long as he sees a chance to continue the agitation, through his press bureau, and thus keep himself before the public.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

## FRENCH FAVOR COTTON OIL BUT BAR OUR MEAT

The French Tariff Commission this week finally decided not to increase the duty on American cottonseed oil, which is now fixed under the new tariff regulations at a uniform rate of 25 francs per hundred kilos, or \$2.10 per 100 pounds. This action was taken as a result of pressure brought by French importers and soapmakers who need American cottonseed oil, and because also of fear of American reprisals against French imports.

At the session of the Tariff Commission on Tuesday it was decided to restore the old maximum and minimum rates of the French tariff on all oils except cottonseed oil. The French Minister of Commerce, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Agriculture all appeared before the commission and argued against increasing the duty on American cottonseed oil.

The commission did not take such a friendly attitude, however, with regard to American refrigerated meats. Efforts had been made to secure favorable tariff regulations on chilled meats, but the commission refused to recede from its former position, and the practically prohibitory duties will remain in force.

The Tariff Commission issued a statement on Thursday explaining its refusal to agree to the government's proposition to retain a minimum duty on refrigerated meat. The commission explains that it believes the danger of an invasion of foreign refrigerated products is imminent, and it is convinced also that the application of a single maximum rate will enable France to force concessions in future negotiations with America.

The commission has appointed M. Rose, the Deputy from Pas-de-Calais, who has been bit-

## SANITARY MEAT INSPECTION IN HUNGARY

By Louis Rona, Editor The Butchers' & Porkdressers' Journal, Budapest.

(Continued from last week.)

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—In the first instalment of his article on the new meat inspection system adopted by the government of Hungary, which appeared in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, Mr. Rona described the situation which brought about the regulations, and outlined the latter so far as they covered the requirements of inspection. In this concluding instalment he reviews the regulations as they classify the various parts of the carcass, offal, etc., defining what is permitted to be offered for sale for food purposes and what is not.

The entire carcass (the meat with the bones, the fat, the viscera, the skin and the blood) is unfit for public consumption if the animal is found to be infected with anthrax, gangrenous emphysemat, septicemia, mucus, bovine pest, pyemia (consequent upon suppurating wounds, metritis, mammitis, synovites, emphysema-plebitis, pneumonia, pericarditis or enteritis); tuberculosis (when the animal is very much emaciated by the disease); red murrain; hog cholera and swine plague (if great emaciation or signs of the generalization of the disease is found); tetanus; buffalo disease; icterus (if every part of the body still retain after 24 hours an intense yellow or yellowish-green color, or if the animals are emaciated); the cysts (if the meat is hydroemic discolored); accentuated generalized dropsy; tumors (if they are numerous in the flesh of the muscles, in the bones or in the intermuscular lymphatic glands); strong sexual odor or uremia; repugnant odor in the meat caused by drugs or disinfectants (if this odor persists after the test of cooking and cooling; the extreme emaciation of the animal consequent upon disease; advanced state of putrefaction or of analogous decomposition; dourino (if the animal is very much emaciated by the disease).

The whole carcass is equally unfit for public consumption, if the animal has died a natural death, or if it has been slaughtered while in a dying condition, if still-born or unborn.

In cases of anthrax, gangrenosa, emphysematosa, rabies, mucus, bovine pest, red murrain, hog cholera or barbone, the hide must be destroyed according to the ordinance in force; in other cases the hide may be employed for industrial purposes.

The entire carcass is unfit for public consumption, but the fat may be utilized conditionally, if the animal is affected by one of the following diseases:

1. Tuberculosis, even without great emaciation, if there are signs of a recent infection of the blood, not limited only to the viscera and the udder.

2. Tapeworm cysts, if the meat is hydroemic or discolored or if the parasites, living or dead, appear in relatively great numbers on a surface of the size of the palm of the hand and above all in these incisions which are the favorite resorts of the cysts. The intestines not affected with cysts may be passed if there is no other affection.

3. The Miescher corpuscles, if the parasites are found in relatively great numbers in the muscles and if from this fact the meat has become hydroemic or remarkably discolored.

4. Trichinosis, if the parasites are found in more than eight microscopic preparations out of twenty-four.

In all these cases hides may be freely used. Only the affected part of the carcass is unfit for public consumption, if one of the following affections is found:

1. The cysticercosis of cattle, where only one cyst has been found in the meat, cut in pieces weighing about 2½ kilos.

2. The presence of parasites in the viscera, except in cases mentioned in the preceding, if from the number or distribution of the parasites it is impossible to remove them and therefore it becomes necessary to destroy the organ entirely. Otherwise after having cut

off the parasitic part the organs can be allowed for public consumption. Organs containing cysts unhealthy for man must in every case be destroyed.

3. Limited abscesses.

4. Infectious peripneumonia, if the animal is not emaciated.

5. Tuberculosis of viscera (except in case of acute emaciation) and when indications exists of a recent infection of the blood, or if the tuberculosis extends to several organs, even without acute emaciation. An organ must be declared tuberculous even when tubercles are found only in the glands of that organ. Exception is made in case of tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands, the heart; only the thin or the thick intestine can be excepted if tuberculous lesions are found in part of an intestine.

6. Actinomycosis or botryomycosis.

7. The foot and mouth disease without complications (in this case one should only destroy the parts affected, extremities of the feet, mouth, lips and tongue, etc.).

8. Other inflammatory affections not mentioned.

9. Injuries (wounds, bruises, fractures, burns, etc.), if without fever.

10. Hog cholera without great emaciations and if no signs exist of a generalized disease.

11. Development abnormalities if not associated with troubles in nutrition nor with change of the quality of the meat.

12. Atrophy of organs or muscles.

13. Blood- or water-infiltrations, the calcium (or pigment) deposits in certain organs or certain parts of the body.

14. The superficial decomposition, mouldy formation in certain parts of the body.

15. The contamination of the meat by suppurating or inflammatory products.

16. The introduction into the lungs or blood of stomach contents, of the hot water used for cleansing purposes or of other impurities.

17. Alteration of meat caused by injection of wind, or the introduction of impurities, making thorough cleaning impossible.

The testicles, vagina and the uterus must be destroyed even if they be found healthy.

The following must be recognized as proper for public consumption under certain conditions:

- A. The fat as in the cases previously mentioned.

- B. The entire carcass, except the pieces declared unsuitable in the cases just mentioned above, if they are found to be affected as follows:

1. Tuberculosis extending to several organs, without great emaciation, and if a recent infection of the blood is found, limited only to the entrails or to the udder; or if tuberculosis lesions are found not only in the entrails and udder, but also in other parts; or extended suppurating centers; if the disease is very extended in the deformed entrails and if in these cases signs of recent infection of the blood are not found.

2. Hog cholera, if signs of great emaciation or of a generalized serious disease are not found.

3. Cysts unhealthy for man (with some qualifications). The livers, spleens, kidneys, stomach and entrails of animals recognized as

(Concluded on page 24.)

### CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PORK PLANT.

A commission appointed by the government of the province of Alberta, Canada, to investigate the pork packing question and the matter of prices paid to farmers for hogs, has made a lengthy report giving its views on the situation. The chief point is a recommendation that the government build, equip and operate a pork packing plant when it can be sure of a sufficient hog supply. The report was tabled when submitted to the Alberta legis-

lature, and nothing will be done for the present.

In its report the commission recommends that when the government is assured of at least 50,000 hogs per year, they furnish money to build, operate and equip a plant with a capacity of 300 hogs per day; farmers' hogs to be paid for at time of delivery, two-thirds of estimated value being given as first payment, balance to be paid when pork is marketed, cost of curing, marketing, and a sum sufficient to pay local working expenses with one-fourth cent per pound live weight deducted from price paid.

The latter item will be used to create a fund for the purpose of paying back to the government their original investment and interest thereon. Shares will be allotted to each patron equal to the amount paid into this fund, by an assessment of one-quarter cent. When the government indebtedness is paid off, the commissioners recommend that the fund be applied to paying reasonable interest on the amount of shares held by patrons.

### ARKANSAS CASE AGAINST PACKERS.

In an opinion by Justice White the Supreme Court of the United States on Tuesday upheld the validity of the Arkansas anti-trust law of 1905, which provides a penalty of from \$200 to \$500 for each offense and the forfeiture of the right to do business in the State. The decision was handed down in the case of the Hammond Packing Company, which it was charged had conspired with other packers to fix the price of meats in the State of Arkansas. The case originated in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county, Ark., where a \$10,000 fine was imposed. The verdict was sustained by the Arkansas Supreme Court, whose findings were affirmed.

The constitutionality of the law was attacked on the ground that it impairs the obligation of contract, denies equal protection under the law, and stands in the way of due process. It was also contended that, inasmuch as the packing company is an outside corporation, its offense, if it committed any, which it denied, was committed outside of the State. It was also urged that the trial had been irregular, in that there had not been a jury, as required by the Arkansas constitution in criminal actions.

Justice White's decision was against the packing company on all these points. He gave especial consideration to the complaint that when the company refused to produce its books, in obedience to an order from the court, a judgment was given against it contrary to the federal constitution. He declared that it is the duty of a corporation to be prepared at any time "to exhibit its proceedings to its creator, the State."

### MORRIS ENTERS CANADIAN PACKING.

The sale of the plant, business and entire holdings of the Dominion Meat Packing Company of Calgary, Province of Alberta, Canada, to the Morris interests was reported in a dispatch from Calgary on Thursday. The Morris company has been doing business throughout the Canadian Northwest for some time. Calgary is one of the chief packing centres of what will be a great meat producing territory in the near future.



# METHODS OF CANNING MEATS

## Points on the Proper Disposal of Defective Cans

The keeping qualities of canned meats have always been a subject of discussion. Too little has been known on this point, as has been shown by the ridiculous statements appearing in the daily press and elsewhere whenever some muckraker started an agitation against the industry, or some foreign rival attempted to discredit the American product. A valuable addition to the literature of this question is the report made by Dr. C. N. McBryde, bacteriologist of the biochemic division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

A review of Dr. McBryde's investigations was begun in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*, the objects and results of the tests being outlined and a general description of canning methods given. Following this introductory matter Dr. McBryde goes into detail concerning the methods and results of his experiments. In describing the tests he defines the various sorts of defective cans which are encountered, and the leaks which sometimes result in the canning operation, as follows:

### Terms Used in the Canning Industry.

An "overstuffed can" is a can which has had too much meat forced into it by the stuffing machine, causing the can to bulge. Although the excess of meat is removed from these cans before they are capped and sealed, they do not regain normal shape, because the tin has been stretched and strained. These cans present a bulged appearance, usually on the sides near the top, and may resemble a swelled can, but the sides of the can are not tight as in a "sweller," and there is usually a little loose tin at the sides of the can. These cans will not become "swellers" and their contents will remain good, provided the tin has not been broken by the extra strain to which it has been subjected.

A "collapsed can" is a can which has collapsed or buckled in the vacuum machine because it was not properly filled—that is, because it did not receive a sufficient quantity of meat. If the tin is not broken these cans will not develop into "swellers" and the contents will remain good. They are discarded, however, because of their unsightly appearance.

A "short-vacuum can" is a can which has not been completely exhausted of air. Such a can shows a little loose tin, usually at the bottom. When this loose tin is pressed down, with the fingers it either springs back into place of itself or it may be sprung back by squeezing the sides of the can. These cans will not develop into "swellers" and their contents will remain good, provided the processing was properly carried out and there are no defects or leaks in the tins.

A "do-over can" is a defective can which is discovered after processing and before the can goes to the washing machine. In some establishments these cans are repaired and reprocessed or done over, hence the term "do-over" can.

A "slow leaker" is a can which has a small leak through which the air gains entrance. The leak is often very hard to locate. It may be an opening the size of a hair in the solder filling the vent, or it may be a small opening in the solder holding the cap, the top, or the bottom. The leak may also be due to defects in the seam, the band, or the crimp, or it may be due to a bruise resulting from rough handling. If the top of the can is not properly wiped before the cap is put on a small particle of meat may project between the can and the cap and prevent the solder around the cap from taking hold at that point.

Slow leaking cans always show loose tin;

that is, the sides of these cans are not concaved and tight as in a normal can, because air has gained entrance and there is no longer a vacuum within the can. By squeezing the sides of these cans the contents may often be forced through the leaks, and this is one way of examining for slow leakers. Another way of testing for slow leakers is to place the can in hot water for a few minutes in order to dissolve the fat or gelatin which sometimes plugs the leak, and then by squeezing the can under water the air contained in the can may be made to bubble out through the water.

Perhaps the best test for slow leakers, however, is to place the cans in a room heated to 100° to 110° F. and keep them there for a week or ten days, during which time all slow leakers should develop into "swellers." Even at ordinary room temperature a slow leaker will, after a time, usually develop into a sweller. Sometimes a slow leaker will swell sufficiently to open the leak and allow the air and gases to escape, and if the leak does not become sealed by the contents of the can the gases formed in the interior will continue to escape and the can will not develop into a sweller. In this case, however, the contents of the can will be seen exuding through the leak or else may be forced through the leak by squeezing the sides of the can, and in this way the leak may be readily detected.

A "sweller" is a can the contents of which have undergone fermentative or putrefactive changes resulting in the formation of gas which causes the can to swell or bulge. A swelled can is, as a rule, a further development of the slow leaker, as already explained. Swellers also sometimes occur where cans have not been properly processed, but this is a comparatively rare occurrence, as in most canning establishments the methods of processing are carefully watched.

### Location and Description of Leaks.

Leaks may be located in the vent, in the cap, or in the body of the can. "Vent leaks" are leaks in the solder filling the vent. Oftentimes these leaks are very minute, no larger than a hair, and can only be detected by whittling away the solder with a knife; at other times, when the opening is larger, the contents may exude and solidify about the leak.

Leaks in the solder holding the cap are known as cap leaks. These are often due to small particles of meat projecting from the interior of the can, or to particles of meat left on the top of the can, which was not properly wiped before the cap was put on. The particles of meat prevent the solder from taking hold and a leak results.

"Body leaks" are leaks in the body of the can. They may occur in the solder holding the top or bottom and may also occur in the seam, in the band, or in the crimp. They are designated according to their location as follows: (1) Top-float leaks; (2) bottom-float leaks; (3) seam leaks; (4) band leaks; (5) crimp leaks. Body leaks are due to defects in manufacture, and on the books of a packing establishment, where a record is kept of all leaks, they are charged to the tin shop which supplies the cans. All vent and cap leaks result from faulty sealing of the cans, and are very properly charged to the canning room.

### Canned Meats Are Properly Cooked.

In describing his experiments, Dr. McBryde declares that all the results show that the processing methods used in canning are proper, and that it is defects in the tin and in sealing, etc., which are more apt to result in defective cans and spoiled product. He made numerous experiments by placing a number of cans of meat, both sound and defective, in a room where the temperature was

high, and leaving them there for from 1 to 13 days. This condition would compare with that of canned meats stored in a common warehouse under a hot sun, carried in ordinary freight cars or on freight wagons, or in a military campaign in the tropics, and other situations where the products would be subjected to high temperatures. The temperatures in this experiment ranged as high as 122 degrees Fahrenheit, which is a severe test for any food product to undergo, whether hermetically sealed or not.

As a result of this experiment the only cans which swelled were the "slow leakers." None of the over-stuffed, short vacuum or sound cans swelled. On this point Dr. McBryde says:

The fact that no swellers developed among the sound (i. e., normal) cans would indicate that there was nothing wrong with the process to which this particular run of cans was subjected, and this is further borne out by the fact that in the lot of cans classed as slow leakers the leaks could be detected in all but two instances. The large number of swellers which developed in the course of this test must therefore be attributed to defective tins and to faulty sealing and not to defective methods of processing. From the fact that an unusually large proportion of slow-leaking and swelled cans was detected by the Government inspectors in this run of cans it would appear that in this particular run there was an unusually large percentage of defective tins. In other words, the fault lay with the tin shop which supplied the tins and with the sealing thereof, and not with the method of processing.

Another experiment at a different establishment under equally severe conditions showed the same results. Only the slow-leaking cans swelled under the heat test. The short-vacuum, overstuffed, collapsed and sound cans showed no evidences of swelling, and the contents were found to be perfectly normal.

### No Danger from Bacteria Here.

Experiments were also made of a bacteriological nature on the cans which had gone through these heat tests. The most careful examinations were made to detect the development of bacteria in the contents of the cans. Some of the slow-leakers showed bacteria, others did not. The sound cans showed no evidence of bacteria whatever, and the investigation further proved that had there been any bacteria in the contents of the cans previous to processing, the heat of the canning process would have effectually killed them off. He says on this point:

The absence of bacteria from the sound cans would indicate that the bacteria in the slow-leaking cans gained entrance to these cans from the outside through leaks or defects in the tins and were not present in the cans immediately after processing. This is also borne out by the fact that all of the bacteria found in the slow-leaking cans, with one exception, were nonspore-bearing organisms which would, in all probability, have been killed by the temperature to which the cans were submitted in processing.

His conclusion is that all cans should be given a final inspection prior to shipment, in order to detect these "slow leakers." He finds all through his tests that the methods of preparing the product are wholesome and proper, and that any bad results must come either from defects in the material used in making the cans, or in the mechanical operations of sealing, etc.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Armour packing plant at Kansas City, Mo., are erecting a \$30,000 steel tank building.

The Star tannery at Milwaukee, Wis., has been damaged to the extent of \$105,000 by fire.

The Berlin Soap and Oil Company, of Berlin, Md., has organized with \$5,000 capital stock.

Swift & Company are making extensive improvements to their branch house at Long Branch, N. J.

The annual meeting of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has been postponed until March 9.

The Case Leather Works, near Willimantic, Conn., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$20,000.

It is reported that some \$230,000 has been subscribed toward the erection of a packing plant at Hutchinson, Kan.

The city of Paris, Tex., is to vote on a \$10,000 bond issue for the construction of an abattoir and offal reduction plant.

The gin of the Eagle Cotton Oil Company at Lauderdale, Miss., has been destroyed by fire with a loss estimated at \$8,000.

The M. M. Stevenson Packing Company of Sedalia, Mo., is to double the capacity of their packing and cold-storage plant.

The Butzer Packing and Provision Company, of Salina, Tex., is to increase its capital and reorganize for large business.

The cotton oil mill of the Kyle Oil Mill Company at Kyle, Tex., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. It is planned to rebuild at once.

A cotton oil mill is to be established at Athens, Ala., by Henry Warten and Leo Warten. Some \$10,000 will be spent and an ice and cold storage plant included.

Papworth & Sons of Salt Lake City, Utah, have filed a request for a permit to erect a packing plant and cold-storage warehouse at Eighth West and Seventh North streets.

The sale of the business and the entire holdings of the Dominion Meat Packing Company, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, to Morris & Company of Chicago has been announced.

The United States Leather Company has declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the preferred stock of the company. Payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 10.

The Central Leather Company has declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock of the company. Payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 10.

The Greiss Pfeyer Tanning Company, of Boston, Mass., has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. The officers are: President and treasurer, C. D. Kepman; clerk, Scott Wilson.

Capitalists from Ogden, Utah, are figuring on erecting and operating a central market house at Salt Lake City, Utah. James Johnson, M. S. Browning and David Eccles are the interested parties.

The Pullman Chemical Company, of Chicago, has incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to manufacture soaps, etc. The incorporators are: John Powers, Thomas Gilbert and B. S. Cooper.

The Fifield Fish, Oil and Fertilizer Company, of Northfield, N. J., has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Walter Fifield, Elva T. Fifield and Charles L. Corcoran.

Lawrence Jack and William Kellinger are organizing a \$100,000 company at Spokane, Wash., for the purpose of conducting a meat packing business. The firm is to be known as Kellinger & Company.

The Noisette Products Company, of New York City, has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture soap, etc. The incorporators are: T. A. Cox, C. Holgerson, C. J. Nanz and J. P. McGowan.

### RETURN OF REFUSED MEATS.

By a ruling of the government meat inspection service shipments of meats or meat food products which have been properly inspected and sealed, and which are refused by the consignee for some business reason, may be returned to the original shipper without having to be re-inspected, provided they have not left the possession of the transportation company carrying them. The ruling is as follows:

Meat or meat food products which have been shipped in inter-State trade and have been refused by the consignee but have not left the possession of the transportation company or entered the channels of trade may be returned to the original shipper by the transportation company without obtaining a new shipping certificate.

### LIFT FOOT AND MOUTH QUARANTINE.

The federal quarantine on account of foot and mouth disease has been still further modified by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective February 25, and the territory under quarantine has been considerably reduced so as to include only the particular townships in which the disease existed, together with certain adjoining townships.

The territory remaining under quarantine is now as follows: In Pennsylvania, the entire county of Philadelphia, including the city of Philadelphia, and portions of the counties of Berks, Bucks, Center, Clinton, Columbia, Dauphin, Chester, Delaware, Juniata, Lancaster, Lehigh, Lycoming, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Snyder, Union and York; in Michigan, portions of Macomb, Oakland and Wayne counties; in New York, portions of the counties of Erie, Genesee, Monroe, Niagara and Orleans; and in Maryland, District No. 6 in Carroll County and District No. 6 in Baltimore County.

Livestock may be shipped inter-State from these areas for immediate slaughter after having been inspected and certified by the Bureau of Animal Industry, subject to permission of State authorities at destination. Livestock intended for other purposes may be moved inter-State from these areas only upon permission of the Secretary of Agriculture and under such restrictions as he may impose in each case.

Hides, skins and hoofs removed since January 1, 1909, which have not been in contact with hides, skins or hoofs removed prior to that date, may be moved inter-State without disinfection or certification, subject to permission of State authorities at destination. Hay, straw and similar fodder may be moved inter-State from the quarantined area only upon certification by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

All portions of Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan and Maryland other than the area above mentioned are released entirely from the Federal quarantine, and inter-State shipments of livestock, hides, skins, hoofs, hay, straw, etc., may be made without restrictions,

except such as may be imposed by State authorities at destination.

This modification of the quarantine has no practical effect at the present time on export shipments to Great Britain, as the British quarantine against the entire four States named, remains in full force, and even if shipments from those States were allowed to be made from the United States they would not be permitted to land at British ports.

### CENTRAL AND U. S. LEATHER CO'S.

The annual stockholders' meetings of the United States Leather Co. and the Central Leather Company were held in Jersey City this week. All the directors of the former were re-elected. In the case of the Central Leather Company the directorate was reduced from 17 to 15, the names dropped being those of J. O. Armour and H. B. Darlington. The U. S. Leather report showed net profits for the year 1908 of over four million dollars, being a decrease of \$94,223 from the previous year.

The Central Leather balance sheet showed undivided profits amounting to \$941,664, an increase of half a million dollars over 1907. The Central Leather Company's annual report shows the following figures for 1908, compared with the previous year:

ASSETS.		
	1908.	1907.
Stock U. S. Leather.....	\$96,287,102	\$96,217,152
Invest. in subsid. cos. including stocks .....	8,128,528	7,028,773
Bills receiv. Union Tan....	4,332,000	4,332,000
Acc'ts receiv. Union Tan....	398,565	376,005
Accrued interest .....	33,563	35,905
Current accounts receivable.	184,008	150,053
Cash .....	245,509	51,380
Total .....	\$109,589,606	\$108,191,275
LIABILITIES.		
Bonds outstanding .....	\$34,526,600	\$34,526,600
Capital stock, preferred....	31,061,500	31,061,500
Capital stock, common....	38,459,902	38,409,852
Bills payable .....	4,400,000	3,750,000
Current liabilities .....	209,000	16,549
Undivided profits .....	941,664	426,674
Total .....	\$109,589,606	\$108,191,275

### PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., March 11, 1909, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the Third Light-House District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. ARMY, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., February 25, 1909.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before April 30, 1909, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of the Commissary-General, Washington, March 27, 1908, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., March 8, 1909. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened March 8, 1909," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.



## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association.

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**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**  
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GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHRENK, Secretary.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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### AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Cincinnati, O.

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H. Hammond Co., Chicago; A. G. Glick, Brittain &  
Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

## NEED OUR CANNED MEATS

As related in the columns of The National Provisioner two weeks ago, the British government has closed another big contract with American packers for canned meat supplies for the British army and navy. This latest order, given to the Armour's, is said to be the biggest since the agitation of some years ago which dealt such a blow to our export trade. It covers a period of three years and will call for from 7 to 10 million pounds of canned beef.

It is only another indication of the merit of American canned meats and the wanton injustice of the recent agitation, which originated with a reputation-seeking novelist and was given force by the misguided strenuousness of a high public official. Incidentally, this order also indicates that the

British must buy our canned meats whether they want to or not.

English political agitators and the jingo press of that country would unquestionably force the government to buy its army and navy supplies elsewhere if it were possible to get them elsewhere. Australia and even Argentina would be favored in preference to the United States. But unfortunately for the jingoes no other country can supply the quality and quantity of product, not to mention the price, as can our American packers.

The British government officials know this. From the first they have been convinced that our canned meats were all right. To satisfy public clamor they put their own inspectors in our packing plants to see the meat canned. Now that they have gone to the limit of reasonableness in satisfying the clamorers at home, they are ready to place their contracts where they can do so to the best advantage, and get the best supplies for army and navy uses.

We may expect to hear of some timid or designing member rising in the House of Commons to inquire of the government why this contract has been let, and we may expect to hear the terse reply which the government representatives over there know so well how to give: "For good and sufficient reasons," or words to that effect. That's about all the satisfaction these trouble-makers will get, and it's about all they deserve. The British government has put the stamp of its official approval on American canned meats because they are the best in the world, produced under the most perfect sanitary conditions and the most rigorous government inspection, both American and British. Which disposes of all legitimate criticism.

## BUTCHERS AND INK

Some of the meat dealers of Washington, D. C., are complaining again concerning the ink used by the government inspection service in stamping meats. The first time they complained it was because they said the ink "ran" and discolored the meats. That difficulty was overcome by the use of proper stamps, etc. Now the dealers claim to have discovered that there is a bad odor and taste coming from either the ink or the stamp used, and they want the government to abandon it.

It is strange that the butchers of the capital city are the only ones in the country who have this complaint to make. It is well known that the ink used was adopted only after thorough experiments by the government chemical experts, and that it contains absolutely harmless ingredients. The government formerly used a gelatine label for stamping meats, on which it paid an enormous royalty to a Washington company

owning the patent. Now that money is saved. It is possible that the activity of agents of this label concern among Washington butchers may have something to do with the complaints this time, as it did before.

## WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

Shoe and leather manufacturers and dealers and the publications representing them continue to excite themselves over the question of the 15 per cent. duty on imported hides, which they hope will be removed at the coming session of Congress at which the tariff will presumably be revised. The shoe people make the meat packers the butt of their attacks as being the chief beneficiaries of a hide tariff, and work up a high temperature over the iniquities of the beef trust. It is remarkable how small they sing, however, when anybody suggests that the shoe duty should be removed along with the hide duty, so that the consumer might get some benefit of the removal of the hide duty. Their whole attitude is in striking contrast to that of the packers, to whom the removal or retention of the duty on hides is said to be a matter of indifference, so far as its effect on their interests is concerned.

## OPPOSE SUNDAY REPEAL

Both the master butchers' organizations and the meat cutters' unions of the State of New York are vigorously fighting a bill which has been introduced in the State legislature proposing to amend the Sunday closing law so as to permit butchers to sell meats for at least a portion of the day on Sunday. It took the meat men years of struggle to get this closing law passed, and they had a hard fight and are still having a hard fight in some localities to secure its strict enforcement.

Under such circumstances they do not propose to see it repealed or amended if they can help it. Both masters and benchmen want Sunday for a day of rest, and do not want to be compelled by the law of competition to have to open their shops and go to work again on that day, merely to satisfy a class which wants an open Sunday.

## POINTERS ON CANNING

The Government meat inspection service has called the attention of its inspectors and of the trade to the article on methods of canning meats, with reference to the proper disposal of defective cans, by Dr. McBryde of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which is reviewed in last week's and the present week's issues of The National Provisioner. This investigation develops some interesting points, and the trade will be glad to avail itself of the information thus furnished as a result of careful tests.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## COLORING OF LARD AND FATS.

The Government meat inspection authorities have decided to permit the coloring of lard and other fats under Government regulations, provided certified colors are used, and provided such fats are not colored in imitation of butter. This decision is made known this week in the announcement of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and is the result of the recent ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, already published in the columns of The National Provisioner, to the effect that lard and fats which are not food products in competition with butter may be artificially colored without coming under the terms of the Federal oleo tax law.

The bureau decides that as a result of this ruling the artificial coloring of lard and other fats will be permitted under the restrictions named, but trade labels must be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for approval, only the coloring matters permitted by the department can be used, and their presence must be stated on the labels. Also, preparation of such products will not be permitted on any premises where oleo or butter is handled or produced. The official notice to Government inspectors on this matter is as follows:

The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated May 12, 1908, defining oleomargarine, has already been communicated to inspectors in charge of meat inspection. In consideration of this decision, and after consulting with the officials of the Treasury Department, it has been decided that this bureau will permit the addition of artificial coloring matter to lard or other fats, but such products must not be made in semblance of butter.

In the case of establishments wishing to color lard or other fats artificially, trade labels should be submitted for approval before use. Only those coloring matters permitted by the Secretary of Agriculture for use in meat food products may be used, and their presence must be shown on the labels. The Treasury Department states that under its existing regulations a company preparing an artificially colored lard would not be permitted to manufacture or manipulate such a product, which is exempt from taxation, on any premises on which oleomargarine or process or renovated butter are manufactured or where untaxed butter is handled or produced.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

Readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in the trade are urged to submit questions of practice and operation concerning which they are in doubt, to be answered through this department of "Practical Points for the Trade," or privately, if desired. Readers are also invited to criticize freely the answers which appear, in order that the best results of practical experience may be obtained. Address Technical Editor, The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

## MIXING TANKAGE AND "STICK."

The following inquiries have been received from a packer concerning operations in his fertilizer department, and are briefly answered herewith:

In mixing concentrated "stick" with ordinary tankage and drying it, is it necessary to mix copperas with the "stick" first before mixing with the tankage, or can it be done without the use of copperas?

The use of copperas is necessary, and it must be mixed with the "stick" before combining with the regular tankage. If the copperas is not used the concentrated tankage when dried and exposed to the air becomes of a glue-like consistency and unsalable. The tank water is first reduced to 25 degrees Baume, the copperas added and then it is ready to mix with the regular tankage and put through the steam dryer.

Would the stick from the killing of, say, 300 hogs (tank water, gut-washing water and draining from the killing floor all being used) be a proper proportion to mix with the blood and tankage from the same number of hogs?

Yes, use all the "stick" from your hog killing with the blood and tankage from the same hogs. Anything less than the full proportion will reduce the ammonia content of the product and therefore its market value. A better grade tankage is obtained if these directions are followed.

## TREATMENT OF BOILER FEED-WATER.

One important matter in connection with water purification is very often misunderstood. Treatment of the water within the boiler in most cases is not a remedy but

merely palliative. With waters low in scale-forming ingredients, used in plants where boilers can be washed out frequently, treatment in the boiler gives good results, but under ordinary operating conditions some method of treatment outside of the boiler is not only necessary for successful results but is actually the most economical.

There is no magic in preventing scale formation; it is a simple chemical reaction between the incrusting substances and the proper chemical which changes them into harmless sludge which may be washed and blown out of the boiler. But no two waters are exactly alike in composition, and therefore no two should be treated exactly alike. Evidently the only satisfactory method of treatment is by the use of suitable chemicals to be determined by an accurate analysis made by a competent chemist.

All power-plant operators appreciate the harm done by scale forming or by corrosive waters, and a short experience in cleaning badly scaled boilers is sufficient to drive the majority into blindly trying an anticipated remedy in the form of some of the numerous "boiler compounds" upon the market. Were it possible for one medicine to cure all ills, or for the doctor to prescribe without learning the symptoms of his patient, it would also be possible to make a single compound which would meet all requirements. But this is manifestly impossible, hence the necessity for chemical analyses and specific recommendation of the material to be used. In many cases a chemist would show that some simple, inexpensive chemical would serve as well as a high-priced compound.

Boiler compounds are naturally divided into two general classes. First, those which are of no value as scale removers and are often injurious to the boilers; and second, those which are actually of considerable service when intelligently applied, but which sell for a relatively high price. Unfortunately there are many of the first class on the market, and as a result many engineers who have used them look skeptically on all boiler water treatments. That they are wrong in this impression may be readily shown by proper analysis of the water and the use of specified material by a reputable chemist who has no interest in its sale.—Valve World.

# TRIED AND TRUE RAT VIRUS

Not a quack insect powder or bug exterminator, but a scientifically prepared virus, the result of years of experiment by Dr. Danyasz, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris. The Danyasz Virus is a bacteriological preparation containing the germs of a disease to which only rats and other mouse-like rodents are susceptible. Domestic animals are totally immune from the disease.

The beauty of Danyasz Virus is the fact that rats eating the bait seek air and water and die in the open! Mr. Benj. Russell, Superintendent of Warehouses for the U. S. Government, has reported after extended experiments that Danyasz Virus was a complete success. We will take pleasure in sending his complete report and also a booklet descriptive of Danyasz Virus and what it has accomplished, upon application.

For packinghouses one or two dozen tubes should be employed for each 5,000 square feet of floor space.

DANYSZ VIRUS TUBES, \$6.00 PER DOZEN

**INDEPENDENT CHEMICAL CO., 25 OLD SLIP, NEW YORK CITY**



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### FRICK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The following is a list of recent sales of Eclipse refrigerating and ice making machinery by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.:

E. A. Sammons Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., 4-ton refrigerating compression side, 2-ton freezing system, 2-ton distilling system for use in ice factory at Burrwood, La.

Milan Ice and Coal Co., Milan, Tenn., 10-ton ice plant and brine piping for ice storage.

Champion & Pascual, Havana, Cuba., 6-ton ice plant for L. Raffler, San Juan y Martinez, Cuba.

Hygeia Ice and Storage Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 25-ton ice making compression side.

Golden State Canning Co., Ontario, Cal., 12-ton refrigerating machine and direct expansion piping for storage rooms.

Norman Milling and Grain Co., Norman, Okla., 12-ton ice making plant.

Geo. B. Kimbro and associates, Lutcher, La., 20-ton ice plant and direct expansion piping for ice storage room.

N. A. Brown, C. W. Middleton, Max Greenspun, Clinton, and T. H. Fraser, Hamlin, Texas, 20-ton ice plant.

Chas. A. Kefauver, M. D., Stoutsville, Ohio, 2-ton ice plant and brine piping for ice storage.

John Hague, St. Louis, Mo., 4-ton refrigerating machine, for R. Hartman Produce Co., St. Louis, Mo.

### BUTCHERS EQUIP THEIR SHOPS.

Jacob Findeis, representative butcher of Portsmouth, Ohio, has equipped his market with a "Grand Beauty" refrigerator furnished by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

J. H. Evans is the proud possessor of one of the most attractive markets in Richmond, Va. He purchased his entire outfit, including new grocery fixtures, from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

J. B. Bradley, of Nashville, Tenn., has installed in his market a new refrigerator and section blocks which he bought from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

D. Trucks, of Ensley, Ala., has bought fish and oyster chests, blocks, racks and meat cutter and coffee mill from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

### A FLATTERING RECOMMENDATION.

The Theurer-Norton Provision Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has written as follows to Mr. Gustav Schmidt, of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., who recently installed their new "BOSS" hog killing outfit and railing:

Cleveland, O., Feb. 18, 1909.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen—We wish to inform you that the Boss Jerkless Hoist and Hog Scraper you have installed for us is giving entire satisfaction and is doing all that you claim it will do, as is also the tracking and hog-drop.

We take this means of complimenting you for the manner in which you completed your contract with us, and if at any time we can be of service to you in showing the workings of this apparatus, we will be only too glad to do so. We are,

Yours respectfully,

The Theurer-Norton Provision Co.,

J. P. Wadden, Sec'y.

### GRAPHITE VS. OIL OR GREASE.

A very handsome booklet has recently been gotten out by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J. It is entitled "Lubricating the Motor," and as its name indicates, deals with the subject of lubrication of automobiles, motor boats and motor cycles. The booklet is divided into chapters which deal with the individual parts of motor mechanism: cylinders, transmissions, bearings, etc.

The booklet opens with a brief treatment of flake graphite lubrication. A good point is developed concerning the peculiar advantage of flake graphite when combined with oil or grease, due to the lack of sensitivity of flake graphite as compared with oil or grease. It says:

"Oil or grease are probably the best known

reducers of friction, but they are too sensitive—their range of highest efficiency is extremely narrow. As conditions rise above or fall below, those which are normal for any given oil or grease, its efficiency drops rapidly. Too high a temperature thins the lubricant and so weakens it that it cannot support its load; excessive heat disintegrates both oil or grease. If the temperature is too low the lubricant feeds too slowly or exerts a retarding force because of its great viscosity. Speed and pressure are important factors—no one oil or grease can well adapt itself to wide demands in either particular.

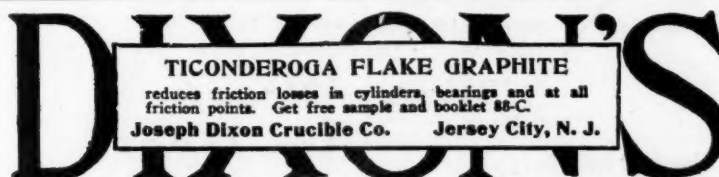
"How different is flake graphite; always the same under all conditions. Heat does not diminish its efficiency, nor does cold make it sluggish. Pressure does not squeeze it from the bearings and it is indifferent alike to high speed or low. Even acids and alkalis cannot affect it."

### PACKERS AT TARIFF CONVENTION.

The American Meat Packers' Association was represented at the Tariff Commission Convention at Indianapolis last week and its delegates gave hearty support to the movement for a non-partisan expert commission to study tariff questions and report to Congress. The committee selected to represent the association at the convention was as follows: Henry Rauh, chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. Mannheimer, Evansville, Ind.; Sydney E. Sinclair, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James S. Agar, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Sucher, Dayton, Ohio; J. J. Caffrey, Louisville, Ky.; Gustav Bischoff, Sr., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Rohe, New York, N. Y.; General Michael Ryan, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### EXPORTS TO FRENCH ANTILLES.

Shipments of meats and meat food products to the French Antilles must hereafter be accompanied by certificates of inspection, the same as to other countries making this requirement. This is a result of the extension of the French regulations to cover these islands.



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THE BEST AND HANDIEST INVENTION OF ITS KIND

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**WILAND & CO., 205 WILLOW ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Lowville, N. Y.—The Willow Grove Milk and Cheese Company has incorporated. The incorporators are: A. L. Weller, E. J. Searl and George L. Rook.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Butter Company has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: F. Senn, T. A. McDonald and John Knobel.

Babylon, N. Y.—The Hygeia Ice Company has incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Walter H. Elleser, A. B. Pearce and Thomas A. Hager.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Crystal Ice Delivery Company has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Henry W. Davis, John S. Kelner and A. J. Menges.

Cairo, Ill.—The Jackson Dairy Company has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: William J. Farrin, Julian P. Jackson and Richard A. Farrin.

Clarksville, Ark.—The Clarksville Ice and Gin Company has incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Wiley Harris, J. J. Montgomery and E. L. Hargood.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Desbrouck & Company has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to manufacture and deal in ice. The incorporators are: H. Desbrouck, W. Schmidt and W. Fennekon, Brooklyn.

Sanford, N. C.—The Lee Ice & Fuel Company has incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. The officers are: C. H. Smith, president; G. H. Wilkie, secretary-treasurer. A 5-ton plant is to be erected.

Decatur, Ill.—The Progressive Ice and Cold Storage Company has incorporated to manu-

facture ice and operate a cold-storage plant. The incorporators are: Silas D. Moore, J. Arthur Myers and Edwin G. Rasbach.

Houston, Tex.—The Merchants' Ice & Cold Storage Company has incorporated with \$300,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Joseph F. Meyer, B. A. Rilsner and James H. Baker. A six-story plant will be erected.

## ICE NOTES.

Elkhart, Ind.—A \$35,000 ice plant is to be erected here.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Papworth & Sons are to erect a cold-storage plant.

Edgemont, S. D.—The ice house of George Brown has been destroyed by fire.

Columbia, Tenn.—A 7-ton ice plant is to be established here by John A. Ashton.

Farmersville, Tex.—The Farmersville Ice Company are to erect a 20-ton ice plant.

Lonoke, Ark.—Bransford & Daniel are considering the erection of an ice plant here.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Diebolt Brewing Company is to erect a two-story ice plant.

Lexington, S. C.—S. J. Leaphart is contemplating the erection of an ice plant here.

Clifton Forge, Va.—The erection of an ice plant here is contemplated by B. F. Donovan.

Crowell, Tex. An ice plant is to be established here by Dougherty Brothers, of Alpine.

Ocala, Fla.—Messrs. Meffert & Taylor have broken ground for the erection of an ice plant.

Akron, Ohio.—The Klages Coal & Ice Com-

NEPONSET

THE Strongest—Thickest—  
Most Water and Air-proof  
Insulating Paper made. Send for  
samples and make your own tests.

F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS  
East Walpole, Mass.



pany are to double the capacity of their ice plant.

Jellico, Tenn.—The Jellico Ice Company is to make an addition to its plant of a 25-ton ice plant.

Orange, Tex.—The Orange Fruit and Commission Company are to establish a cold storage plant.

Camden, Ark.—John Thornton is considering the establishment of a cold storage plant 60 x 100 feet.

Rochester, N. Y.—The United Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Ridgeville, S. C.—The Industrial Stock Farming Company are to install a small cold storage plant.

Springfield, Mo.—Hammond Bros. are to erect a 30 x 60-foot addition to their ice and cold-storage plant.

Brady, Tex.—S. G. Kimbo, of Ft. Worth, is to organize a company and establish a 5-ton ice plant here.

Byronville, Ga.—The Byronville Manufacturing Company are contemplating the erection of an ice plant.

Gainesville, Fla.—A 12-ton ice plant is to be erected here on the site of the old Gainesville Ice Company's plant.

Athens, Ala.—An ice and cold storage plant is to be established here by Henry Warten, Leo Warten and others.

McGehee, Ark.—Morley & Sons are constructing a cold storage plant to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Toledo, Ohio.—The Citizens' Ice and Cold-Storage Company is to erect a 60-ton ice plant and has purchased the site.

Ebensburg, Pa.—The Ebensburg Light, Heat and Power Company is considering the installation of a ten-ton ice plant.

Suffolk, Va.—The electric light and ice plant of the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company has been destroyed by fire.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Blue Ribbon Creamery & Ice Cream Company are considering the installation of refrigerating machinery.

Cynthiana, Tex.—B. Stone, of Georgetown, and Mr. Winn, of Richmond, are contemplating the establishment of an ice plant here.

Grand Junction, Col.—J. C. Bining and others are to erect a \$100,000 cold storage plant here. It will be designed for the storage of fruit.

Sandusky, Ohio.—It is reported that the Inter-State Ice Company, owing to the shortage in natural ice, will erect a large ice manufacturing plant here.

Des Moines, Ia.—It is reported that the Independent Ice Company will erect a \$50,000 ice plant here. A shortage in the natural ice crop is assigned as the reason.

Akron, Ohio.—The Akron Independent Coal and Ice Company is to increase its capital stock from \$1,000 to \$250,000. It is proposed to erect a large ice manufacturing plant.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Carolina Cold Storage Company are to make extensive additions to their plant. A 15-ton ice machine and a cold storage room are to be added.

## GIANT

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Absolutely free from pinholes and cracks.

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**AMENDS COLD STORAGE BILL.**

The proposed Pennsylvania State law regulating the sale of cold storage products, which State Food Commissioner Foust framed in such a manner that all poultry, game and eggs would be subjected to a "cold storage" label, has been amended by the commissioner in an attempt to remedy the defect. He now adds a proviso permitting such products to be held for 48 hours or to be shipped in refrigerator cars without subjecting them to this cold storage label provision, and also exempts such products while in retail store refrigerators awaiting sale. This amendment appears only to muddle the matter farther, and the tangle is now quite hopeless. The amended bill has the following provisions added:

Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the shipping, consigning or transporting of fresh poultry, game or eggs, in properly refrigerated cars within this State to points of destination nor when received to prohibit the same being held in a cooling room for a period of forty-eight hours, and

Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the keeping of fresh poultry, game or eggs in ice boxes or refrigerators in retail stores while the same is offered for sale or exposed for sale.

**SHIPS FITTED FOR CARRYING MEAT.**

According to the review of the frozen meat trade for 1908 by W. Weddel & Co., there were 190 ships fitted with refrigerating machinery engaged in the frozen meat trade in the year ending December 31. Their total carrying capacity was 714,358,400 pounds. The traffic was divided as follows: Australia to United Kingdom, 48 ships, 107,128,000 pounds capacity; New Zealand to London, 45 ships, 225,887,200 pounds capacity; Australasia and South America to United Kingdom, 29 ships, 156,486,400 pounds capacity; South America to United Kingdom, 54 ships, 190,287,200 pounds capacity.

The review also included a list of fourteen ships equipped for the trade, but not at present engaged in carrying meat to the United

Kingdom. Their total carrying capacity is 32,569,600 pounds. The bulk of the refrigerated space in these vessels is suitable for the carriage of either frozen or chilled meat. Steamers fitted exclusively for the carriage of chilled meat, in the North American trade, are not included in these figures.

**GERMAN IMPORTATION OF EGGS.**

In reporting that the poultry industry of Germany is not able to supply the home demand for eggs, Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfurt, uses the following statistics: In 1907, \$34,643,000 worth of eggs were imported. This represented about three billions in number, or an average of 46 per capita. The imports were from the following countries, in long tons: European Russia 66,097, Austria-Hungary 58,975, Bulgaria 6,316, Roumania 2,939, European Turkey, 2,097, Servia 1,899.

# Henry Vogt Machine Co.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

## Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

## Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

### Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

**TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO.,** Wright Building St. Louis

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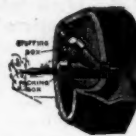
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General Commission Merchants

Chicago, Illinois



## MEAT INSPECTION IN HUNGARY.

(Concluded from page 16.)

attacked with cysts, as well as the fat of cattle infected with cysts, must be declared suitable for consumption, if they are found without cysts. The bacon and fat of pigs found with one single cyst, and also the bacon and fat of pigs slightly infected with cysts, if this bacon and fat contain only a small number of cysts, the presence of which does not alter them, must be detached in presence of a veterinary surgeon, then entirely melted, after having been cut into small pieces. The fat so produced may freely pass into free circulation.

4. Trichinosis, if the presence of trichinae is proved in less than 8 out of 24 microscopic preparations.

Meat declared conditionally suitable for human consumption becomes fit for food if treated in the following manner:

1. The fat, if melted (in certain cases).  
2. The meat, if cooked or sterilized, if it is a question of tuberculosis in certain cases; if cooked, sterilized or salted in certain other cases; by cooking, sterilizing, salting or cooling (with cattle infected with cysts, with the restriction mentioned).

The fat in all cases mentioned above must be submitted to a melting process and not to cooking or salting.

In order to render meat or fat fit for human consumption, the following must be observed:

The fat must be melted at a temperature of at least 100 degrees C.

The parasitic meat must be boiled until the bovine meat takes a gray color, even in the inner parts, and in case of pork till it becomes grayish-white in color. Meat infected by bacteria must be cut in pieces of a maximum thickness of 15 centimeters and must be cooked in boiling water for at least 2½ hours.

The sterilization in steam apparatus shall be recognized as sufficient only in case it is proved that even the inner parts of the meat have been exposed for 10 minutes to a temperature of 80 degrees C., or if the meat which has been cut into pieces of maximum thickness of 15 centimeters has been sterilized for at least two hours at a pressure of half an atmosphere. The cooking must be regarded as finished when the beef has become gray in color, and pork grayish-white, clear to the center, and if the blood from incisions has been ceased to be reddish.

For salting, the meat must be cut into pieces weighing at least 2½ kilos. These pieces are well covered with salt or put into a brine containing at least 25 per cent. of salt. This salting lasts at least three weeks. If the salting is done by injection, it is enough to leave the meat fourteen days under administrative control.

Cysts in cattle meat can also be destroyed by cold. In employing this process, the meat must be left for 21 days in a cooler, where such conditions must obtain as shall insure the meat shall remain there in a state of perfect conservation.

Declaration of inferior quality is to be made in the cases of:

1. Particular smells or tastes in animals nourished from fish; further light modifications of taste and smell and similar deviations with respect to color, composition and conservation, for example: Superficial decomposition, moderately disagreeable odor of urine, sexual odor, odor due to medicaments and disinfectants, etc., moderate hydroemia, moderate yellow colorization consequent upon icterus, hemorrhage limited in extent, etc.

2. Accentuated emaciation, if it is not consequent upon a disease.

3. Immaturity or insufficient development in calves and lambs.

4. Insufficient bleeding, notably in the case of animals hastily slaughtered, if no other lesions exist necessitating inspection of the meat. The sale of meats mentioned here is only permitted in the official butcher shops. (In Germany known as the freibank.)

Suspected meat must be provisionally seized by the inspector, who is obliged to immediately inform the proprietor or his representative and also the veterinary authorities of this fact.

The stamping of meat must be done in blue ink, if the inspector is a veterinary surgeon; in other cases with black ink. The stamp must indicate the name of the community and the date of inspection.

Meat unsuitable for consumption must not be stamped.

Condemned meat must be destroyed by prolonged cooking or by chemical process

(products thus obtained may be used for industrial purposes), or be buried (in this case very deep incisions must be made in the meat and it must be denaturalized with creosol, carbolic acid, etc.). The buried meat must be put into the soil to a depth of at least 1 meter.

Chapter 6 treats of the duties of the inspector with respect to the slaughtering lists and certificates of the animals. Chapter 7 treats of the premises of butchers, pork butchers and the public sale of meat. Chapter 8 is taken up with the official butcher shops (freibank). It prescribes that in each town or community, where animal slaughtering is important, premises as close as possible to the slaughterhouse shall be erected at the public expense for the sale of meat of inferior quality.

Chapter 9 regulates the sale of fresh and prepared meat. Chapter 10 the sale of poultry and game. Chapter 11 is concerned with transportation of live animals on Hungarian territory. Chapter 12 gives the penalties. Chapter 13 provides that all ministerial and administrative ordinances issued before this decree, whether they be in harmony with or contrary to the same, are abrogated.

The decree also includes instructions to non-veterinary inspectors. At the end it contains a table of the different forms of tuberculosis and the description of the different cases of total and partial condemnation, as well as a table showing the different official meat stamps.

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If we didn't believe that our doors were superior to anything on the market, we wouldn't want you to investigate and get the opinion of those who have used them. Instead, we'd hide our light under a bushel. But people who use our doors are our best salesmen, so we like investigation. It means more sales to us and more packers satisfied with the operation of their refrigerating department.

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**JONES COLD STORE  
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HAGERSTOWN MARYLAND**



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Fairly Well Sustained Markets—Only Moderate Speculation—Lessened Hog Receipts at Firmer Prices—Improved Foreign Markets Demands—Increased Consignments to Europe.**

The hog products markets have been fairly well held for the week with an inclination of prices in sellers' favor. The higher cost of hogs and improved demands for products, chiefly from foreign markets, with expectations of even lessened hog supplies, form main factors for the present firm temper of trading prices.

There has been especial demand for lard, for the week, from the Continental markets, and all home markets have had the benefit of it. A large number of car lots have been sold in New York and a fair number of invoices at the West. The Middle West furnished most of the lard supply needed.

The English markets have been buyers of meats, particularly. Increased consignments to the foreign markets in connection with larger demands thence will probably make the next showing of lard stocks at the West of more moderate proportions, or at least hold them from exhibiting further accumulation for the first time in a few weeks.

Unquestionably the modified productions of lard this season would, with an ordinary run of business, have brought about a much better line of prices than that prevailing. It may be doubted, however, that much headway can be made in the near future at least, for radical bullishness of prices, despite what would be considered ordinarily a favorable supply position from the winter

packing. The situation of the products market should be slightly favoring selling interests without marked excitement.

There is, of course, a good deal of trade talk of taking hold of the market at length for more than a conservative line of prices, because some factors are considered favorable for the purpose. It would be, however, hard to see, even though money in easy, how with disturbed general business conditions in Europe and this country, with prospects of prolonged agitations in the new Congress over the tariff and apprehensions of Wall Street concerning effects of a new tariff, readjustment of values, etc., with possible adverse labor developments, that speculators are going to take hold of any commodity for a long pull for higher prices.

We look for a conservative order of business for some time and consider it improbable that absolute normal conditions of demand could prevail this side of the fall months, although that there will be some growth of trading at once under the new Washington administration.

The stocks of hog products will meet comfortably such demands as seem probable from foreign and home markets this side of the season for more active, or the so-called, summer hog marketing.

Possibly consumption of hog meats is not abated from that of an ordinary season in either foreign or home markets, but distributors to the consumers are not buying supplies ahead of near needs. From the indisposition of distributors to carry large stocks there is just so much more of a supply left in hands of packers. Conservative buying of distributors will enable seemingly

packers to be somewhat indifferent to the factor of modified productions.

As to the lard market, sharp loss of productions for the season is offset by the markedly enlarged consumption on home account of compounds and freer than usual business for shipment in them. Many of the European markets use, as is well understood, only pure lard; there are other foreign markets taking more freely than ever before compounds. Use of compounds and the season of the year for the largest hog packing in European markets, makes the general pure lard supply position less effective than ordinarily for firmer prices. The cost of hogs would, however, tend to keep products prices in line for good degree of support.

The speculation in the hog products markets for the week has been more in protecting contracts than shown in new demands. When a little investment demand comes along it is more for the late options. The corn market has not been especially against the hog products markets. Supplies of the corn were moved out of farmers' hands quite freely at the market prices. The probabilities are that the market for corn will be met promptly, with no expectation of radical declines in its prices. There is probably increased feeding of corn with current market hog prices. But the opinion holds that the disposition for grain feeding will not be sufficiently extensive for prolonged holding of hog supplies in farmers' hands; the possibility, therefore, could hardly be of materially heavier weight hogs than those that have been had for some time at the packing points.

The foreign markets have hardened a little

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LARD**



for hog products for the week more in sympathy with the developed tone in this country, although it is not clear that in all directions on the other side that prices of the products are up to the lay down cost from this country.

The general raw material markets in Europe for manufacturing purposes are not varying for the week materially in price from the trading basis of the week before. There is complaint in Europe, as there is in this country, of narrow absorptions of supplies of manufactured products. It is observed that the linseed, tallow, grease, sesame and peanut oils markets are just sustained and that supplies are put upon the market well up to any current demands.

The cottonseed oil markets, with which pure lard prices are at times in sympathy, or as the latter may affect the former product upon a trading basis, are, just now, somewhat irregular, while leaving a little in buyers' favor, under slackened export demand and nervousness over possible movements of "long" interests. It is feared that cotton oil prices could be upset, on the current export dullness if "longs" become at all frightened.

The home demands for hog meats are not especially disappointing, for the week, although they could not be called active.

Estimated Chicago stocks: 14,000 bbls. contract pork (11,267 bbls. February 1); 70,000 tcs. contract lard (53,046 tcs. February 1); 27,000,000 lbs. ribs (25,078,693 lbs. February 1).

In New York the export trading in pork is at steady prices. Sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$17.25@17.50; 100 bbls. short clear, \$18.75@21; family mess, \$18@19. Western steam lard has fair export demand from the Continent at \$9.85@9.90. City steam lard is firm at \$9.50. The compounds have a good, full consumption but are only moderately active on new demands; quoted \$7.62½@7.75. In city meats moderate trading in pickled bellies at steady prices; loose quoted at \$9.

#### SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**BEEF.**—The market is without material animation with trading in small lots; prices are rather in buyers' favor. Quotations: City extra India mess, tcs., \$24@24.50; barreled mess, \$10.50@11; family, \$15.50@15.75; packet, \$14@15.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week,

3,920 bbls. pork (3,771 bbls. last year); 10,249,405 lbs. meats (18,418,019 lbs. last year); 15,044,766 lbs. lard (19,130,400 lbs. last year).

From November 1, 52,861 bbls. pork (52,248 bbls. previous season); 169,686,980 lbs. meats (179,989,373 lbs. previous season); 217,316,348 lbs. lard (229,676,295 lbs. previous season).

Decrease in exports this season from November 1 is 10,302,393 lbs. meats and 12,359,947 lbs. lard and increase of equal to 122,600 lbs. pork.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York reported up to Wednesday, February 24, were as follows:

**BACON.**—Abo, Russia, 30,097 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 31,480 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 108,682 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 56,679 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,698 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 486,891 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 247,682 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,037 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 47,163 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,433 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 438 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,471,451 lbs.; London, England, 42,015 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 18,252 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 25,569 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 18,165 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 77,774 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,000 lbs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 124,061 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 12,500 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 7,500 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 211,250 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,153 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,118 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 15,670 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 16,324 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6,156 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 246,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 10,909 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,872 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 3,874 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,232,220 lbs.; London, England, 298,675 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 13,026 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 11,058 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 4,266 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 1,102 lbs.; Pt. Limon, C. R., 1,217 lbs.; Puerto Plata, W. I., 1,423 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,823 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 10,650 lbs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 7,862 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,353 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,671 lbs.

**LARD.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 5,000 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 337,712 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 22,831 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 4,292 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 19,020 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 30,000 lbs.; Bremerhaven,

Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 297,001 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 30,100 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,600 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 16,500 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 88,583 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 8,792 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 13,250 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,270 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 5,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 551,882 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 18,411 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 142,886 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 7,000 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 94,800 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 4,600 lbs.; Havre, France, 49,800 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,134 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 93,534 lbs.; (Continued on following page.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended Feb. 20, 1909, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week Feb. 20, 1909.	Week Feb. 22, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Feb. 20, 1909.
United Kingdom ..	473	1,493	12,698
Continent .....	510	495	6,492
So. & Cen. Am. ....	659	426	5,502
West Indies .....	2,236	1,352	22,289
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	42	.....	5,831
Other countries ..	.....	.....	49
Totals .....	3,920	3,771	52,861

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	8,862,890	16,833,385	151,359,816
Continent .....	1,081,990	1,318,452	12,807,669
So. & Cen. Am. ....	140,425	63,850	1,928,525
West Indies .....	164,100	196,332	3,511,535
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	41,835
Other countries ..	.....	6,000	37,600
Totals .....	10,249,405	18,418,019	169,686,980

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	5,814,025	8,259,960	104,846,861
Continent .....	7,914,484	9,472,527	96,331,688
So. & Cen. Am. ....	181,750	622,167	5,032,000
West Indies .....	1,032,207	733,106	10,719,146
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	2,300	.....	158,683
Other countries ..	.....	12,700	227,950
Totals .....	15,044,766	19,130,400	217,316,348

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, Barrels.	Meats, Pounds.	Lard, Pounds.
New York .....	1,922	1,518,550	4,401,600
Boston .....	376	2,701,350	1,114,104
Philadelphia .....	178	202,240	1,854,368
Baltimore .....	.....	185,215	2,722,833
Mobile .....	5	66,950	296,920
New Orleans .....	1,339	117,600	335,200
Newport News .....	.....	.....	222,954
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	1,539,400	2,012,900
Galveston .....	.....	.....	179,487
Portland, Me. ....	100	3,599,600	1,904,400
Totals .....	3,920	10,247,405	15,044,766

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Feb. 20, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1908.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds .....	10,572,200	10,449,600	.....
Meats, pounds .....	169,686,980	179,989,373	10,302,393
Lard, pounds .....	217,316,348	229,676,295	12,359,947

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce .....	3/	3/	19@24c.
Oil cake .....	7/6	7/6	10@11c.
Bacon .....	15/	15/	19@24c.
Lard, tierces .....	15/	15/	19@24c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats .....	15/	15/	19@24c.
Butter .....	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow .....	15/	15/	19@22c.
Pork, per barrel .....	2/3	2/3	19@24c.

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#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, February 20, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake.	Oil.	Cottonseed Oil.	Bacon and Cheese.	Beef.	Lard.
Lusitania, Liverpool .....	2707	.....	124	771	.....	651
Celtic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	557	4415	372	4208
*St. Paul, Southampton .....	.....	100	.....	421	4	800
Oceanic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
New York City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	3335
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg .....	.....	215	.....	.....	290	3325
Ryndam, Rotterdam .....	5063	925	.....	165	98	5250
Samland, Antwerp .....	9304	70	.....	600	90	5100
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	800
Scharnhorst, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	3800
Texas, Havre .....	.....	305	.....	.....	25	450
La Provence, Havre .....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	105
Nicolai II, Baltic .....	.....	150	.....	50	50	430
Hellig Olav, Baltic .....	.....	200	.....	307	393	100
Barbarossa, Mediterranean .....	.....	6546	.....	872	25	1175
Indiana, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Hamburg, Mediterranean .....	.....	1565	.....	112	500	825
San Giorgi, Mediterranean .....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total .....

17074	10206	681	7929	525	1394	645	3746	30354
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Last week .....

22393	12833	1479	11382	1752	1242	1408	10679	59184
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Same time in 1908 .....

12947	↑	827	12040	829	2062	791	8125	58769
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3,049 pkgs. butter. \*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †No record.

Trade is  
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LARD COMPOUND

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IS  
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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The London auction sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices with 780 casks offered and 57 per cent. sold.

The English markets appear to be influenced more by supply positions, for steadiness, rather than their consumption is more than of an ordinary order.

Foreign demands for supplies to America are of a restricted order. But bidding for the New York City hogsheads from England of 5½c. this week shows that the market here is in fairly good position at its 6c. price and that home soapmakers would probably keep the market at 6c. rather than that foreign markets should take supplies out.

If there were takings of city hogsheads by the foreign markets the position would, of course, immediately turn stronger as the home soapmakers would be at a disadvantage for the long run of the market.

It does not appear probable that there will be material declines or advances in prices in the near future. Modified productions as a factor would be offset by the less than usual run of business.

Slackness of general trading, apparent not only in raw material, but manufactured products, which set in of intense order about two weeks since, has back of it nervousness of traders concerning congressional agitation of tariff matters and uncertainty of financial as well as commercial affairs.

No source of consumption cares to buy supplies in excess of near needs. The halting mood of distributors will probably make the spring business much less satisfactory than usual.

The fact that cotton oil prices have been easier, for the week, and that most other raw material supplies outside of tallow favor buyers, means little just now for the holding attitude of tallow supplies because of moderate stocks.

The Lenten season makes moderate difference only now-a-days in the amount of beef fat collected. But falling off of cattle supplies as expected should make supply positions of tallow encouraging for steady prices.

The New York City hogshead tallow at 6c., was sold to home soapmakers for 100 hogsheads; the market remains at that price. Weekly contract deliveries will be made at 6c.

For the New York City tierces, special grade, after sales, as noted, of 300 tierces at the close of the previous week at 6½c., a 6¾c. price is now held; 100 tierces sold at 6¾c. Besides, sales of 200,000 lbs. loose special city at 6¾c. New York City edible, which is naturally scarce, has little demand; quoted nominal at 7¾c.

Country made tallow holds to essentially the prices made in the previous week, under relative supplies and demands, both of a

moderate order. Sales for the week of 175,000 lbs. at 6@6½c., as to quality, mainly about 6¼c. for prime; some choice higher.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—Continued dullness of demands and the fact that pressers are completing their contract deliveries and will soon have more important supplies to offer, brings about an unsettled feeling as to prices. A few sales have been made at ½c. decline; compound makers have hope that the market will be more in their favor.

Falling off in demands for compounds and the not satisfactory position of the pure lard market tend to slackness of new buying interest in the stearine.

Sales for the week, two cars (about 70,000 lbs.) at the East to go West to a tanner at 13c.; one car at 12¾c., and two cars Boston made at 12½c.

Just now 12½c. seems to be the best trading price at our Eastern markets.

### SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL.**—After the late large sales to Rotterdam at 60@61 florins the market is quiet at 62 florins asked for shipments and 64 florins spot.

New York quotes choice at 11@11¼c.; No. 2 at 8¼@8½c.; No. 3, at 7½@8c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Nominal market at 11@11¼c.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—About 6⅞@7c. quoted under prompt consumption. No marked accumulation of productions.

**GREASE.**—Some demand from foreign markets and moderately active home soapmakers' buying. Prices are held steadily. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 4⅞@5½c.; brown, 4¼@4¾c.; bone, 5½@5¾c.; house, 5¼@5½c.; do., choice, 5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 5¾@6½c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Light supplies tend to current firm asking prices. Small demands. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 5¾@5¾c.; white, 6¼@6¼c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Lower markets, due to speculative resales in London and New York. The primary markets are also unsettled. Quotations in New York: Ceylon, spot, 6½c.; March to May shipments, 6¾c.; Cochin, spot, 6⅞@7¼c.; February to March shipments, 7c.

**CORN OIL.**—Firm in price on small stocks. About \$5.60 quoted for car lots.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is in small lots of a moderate order. Quotations: 20 cold test, 88@90c.; 30 do., 78c.; 40 do., water white, 70c.; prime, 55c.; low grade, 50c.

**LARD OIL.**—More general inquiry for small lots at firm prices. Prime quoted 76@78c.

**PALM OIL.**—Moderately active soapmakers' demands. Prices are well sustained. Quotations in New York: Prime red, spot,

5¾c. and to arrive, 5½@5¾c.; Lagos, spot, 6@6½c. and to arrive, 5½@6c. Palm kernels, spot, 6½c. and shipments, 6½c.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Hamburg, Germany, 248,906 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 78,006 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,662 lbs.; Kiel, Germany, 25,200 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 8,250 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 534,429 lbs.; London, England, 218,409 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 61,465 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 102,200 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 25,532 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 9,335 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 27,450 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 1,398 lbs.; Puerto Plata, W. I., 4,480 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 8,400 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 5,416 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 77,738 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 6,400 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 584,730 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 91,503 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 53,232 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 6,085 lbs.; Southampton, England, 69,000 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 65,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 52,540 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 3,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 35,913 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Rotterdam, Holland, 10 bbls.

**PORK.**—Barbados, W. I., 175 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 25 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 12 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 120 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Havre, France, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 65 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 105 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 161 bbls.; Puerto Plata, W. I., 9 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 14 bbls.; St. John, N. B., 1,237 bbls.; Tonsberg, Norway, 26 bbls.; Tunis, Algeria, 65 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 387 bbls.

**SAUSAGE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 300 bxs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 70 bxs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 83 bxs.; Havre, France, 669 bxs.; Naples, Italy, 62 bxs.; Trinidad, Island of, 12 pa.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York reported up to Wednesday, February 24, were as follows:

**CURED BEEF.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 30 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 153 bbls., 5 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 25 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 47 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 34,185 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 225 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 237 bbls., 10 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 240 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 290 bbls., 25 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 10 bbls., 34,236 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,040 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 606,421 lbs., 25 bbls., 162 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 43 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 69 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 526 bbls.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 3,375 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 185 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,185,238 lbs.;

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

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Prices given on application

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Tonsberg, Norway, 20 tes.; Trinidad, Island of, 170 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 55 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 330 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,036 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 10 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 30 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 145 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 440 tes.; London, England, 1,000 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 50 tes.; Malmo, Sweden, 70 tes.; Naples, Italy, 25 tes.; Randers, Denmark, 90 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,700 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 275 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 60 tes.; Tonsberg, Norway, 75 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,500 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 4,800 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,382 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 8 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,700 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,900 lbs.

TALLOW.—Callao, Peru, 17,795 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 9,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,000 lbs.; Puerto Plata, W. I., 9,445 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 22,298 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 pa.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 6 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 104 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 22 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 75 cs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 94 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 45 pgs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 52 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 520 cs.; Havre, France, 419 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 275 cs.; Iquitos, Peru, 621 cs.; Liverpool, England, 1,215 cs.; London, England, 855 pgs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 1,605 cs.; Manila, P. I., 50 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 168 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 33 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 125 cs.; Southampton, England, 250 cs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 75 pgs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 50 cs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 39 pa.

#### FOOD VALUES OF COTTON MEAL.

In its last issue The National Provisioner printed a letter addressed to cottonseed oil mill men by W. I. Yopp, of Dallas, Tex., proposing a change in cottonseed meal and cake trading rules affecting the allowance paid for deficiency in the protein and fat content. Mr. Yopp desires to make the deficiency 25 cents for each unit, instead of a proportion of the f. o. b. price, as at present.

In opposition to his plan E. H. Young, the Galveston exporter, makes the following reply, also addressed to oil millers:

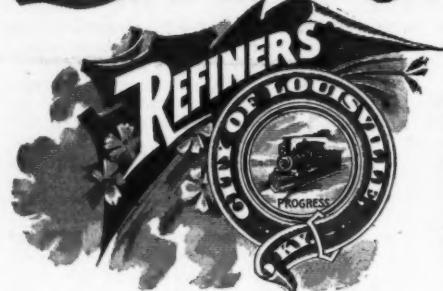
Gentlemen: I have received from Mr. W. I. Yopp his circular, requesting the rules committee to amend the rules to fix the value of protein and fat at 25 cents per unit. In reply to this circular, I beg to say that, as a buyer and seller of cottonseed products, I do not think his suggestions are practicable, because I do not think it is within the province of the Texas mills to fix the value of protein and fat in foodstuffs, as buyers of foodstuffs in this and other countries usually buy such goods as best suits their own requirements and demands, and their ideas as to feed values.

Cottonseed cake and meal comes into competition with various other kinds of cakes and meal of similar nature, and it is for the buyers and users of these products to determine what the relative values are, and I certainly do not think that the mere passing of rules in this country, fixing the value of protein and fat at 25 cents per unit, or, as Mr. Yopp puts it, a differential of 25 cents per unit, would govern in the markets of the world.

I am interested, along with the manufacturers of cottonseed products, in securing the best prices and best markets for these goods, and I believe that I have succeeded so far in demonstrating this by the prices which I have been able to pay for meal and cake, especially cake.

It is true that I have, and I believe other exporters have also, bought from various

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mills their usual make of prime cake without a guarantee. I have also bought from various mills when they would not be willing to guarantee their product to run above prime but were morally sure it would do so, and in such cases I have paid such mills a better price than the actual value between 55 per cent. and 51 per cent. cake, and it is likely that I can continue doing this with a number of mills whose shipments have been made in accordance with their promises. In fact, there are some mills in Texas from whom I have bought, and will buy, upon their own description of what they are making, and I am pleased to say that usually I have not been disappointed.

On the other hand, however, there are some mills incorporating such a large proportion of hulls in their cake that it will not analyze choice, nor will it analyze prime, and it is evidently for these mills that Mr. Yopp is taking such a stand. When it transpires that such a large percentage of hulls is incorporated so that the cake will analyze 51 per cent., or less, the price for such cake must necessarily be reduced accordingly and buyers in this and other countries cannot and will not pay more than it is actually worth.

Choice Texas cake, containing 55 per cent. of protein and fat, on to-day's market is worth \$26.25 per ton, loose, delivered Galveston, and prime New Orleans cake, containing 46 per cent. to 47 per cent. p. and f. combined, is worth \$23 per short ton, loose, delivered New Orleans. In other words, choice Texas cake is bringing, and has brought, and will continue to bring its full value, and will be salable at full value, whereas lower grades will not be salable except at a relatively lower price. Respectfully submitted,

E. H. YOUNG.

#### Mr. Yopp's Reply to Mr. Young.

In turn Mr. Yopp answers Mr. Young as follows:

Gentlemen: Mr. E. H. Young, in a circular dated February 11, replying to my circular dated February 6, says: "Choice Texas cake, containing 55 per cent. of protein and fat, on to-day's market, is worth \$26.25 per ton loose, delivered at Galveston, and prime New Orleans cake, containing 46 per cent. to 47 per cent. p. and f. combined, is worth \$23

per short ton, loose, delivered New Orleans. In other words, choice Texas cake is bringing, and has brought, and will continue to bring its full value, and will be salable at full value, whereas lower grades will not be salable except at a relatively lower price."

In the paragraph above quoted, Mr. Young very adroitly diverts your attention from the main point of my circular by comparing the price of 55 per cent. cake at Galveston with the price of 46 per cent. cake at New Orleans, without attempting to equalize the various freight rates involved in the two propositions.

This argument on its face looks plausible, but let's see how it figures.

Assuming that a specific grade of cake is worth the same at New Orleans as at Galveston, as Mr. Young does, then at either port 46 units of protein and fat at \$23 equal 50c. per unit. 55 units of protein and fat at \$26.25 equal 47 8-11 per unit. Difference 2 3-11c. a unit. And 55 units at 2 3-11c. per unit equal \$1.25.

Some buyers claim that Mr. Young has been paying too much for prime cake and is therefore responsible for the small difference between the price of prime and choice cake in Texas, but on the 11th inst., when choice cake sold at \$26.25 Galveston, prime 51 per cent. was quoted at \$25.50 Galveston, exactly 50c. per unit of protein and fat and on a parity with New Orleans prime 46 per cent. cake, which proves that either the present rules governing deficiencies of protein and fat are all wrong, or else the mill which sold 55 per cent. cake at \$26.25 per ton Galveston lost \$1.25 per ton as compared with the prices of 46 per cent. cake at New Orleans and 51 per cent. cake at Galveston.

To reduce your 55 per cent. to 46 per cent. cake you must incorporate 370 10-27 pounds of hulls (containing 6.40 per cent. p. and f., U. S. analysis) with 1,629 17-27 pounds of 55 per cent. cake to get 2,000 pounds of 46 per cent. cake referred to by Mr. Young. Thus you see that the 46 per cent. cake contains 18½ per cent. more hulls than your 55 per cent.

If selling cake containing 370 pounds of hulls to the ton, analyzing 46 per cent. p. and f., at \$23 per ton delivered at New Orleans proves that you get full value for your 55

(Concluded on page 39.)



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

**Tame Markets—Hesitancy of Speculative Demands—Unimportant Increase of Export Inquiries—Uncertain Look to the Market—No Pressure of Mills—Steady Additions to Stocks.**

The cottonseed oil market has not many significant features for the week. The changes in prices have been small—rather more in favor of sellers early in the week, afterwards easier.

The moving features for firmness had been in slightly increased export demands from the south of Europe, a little inquiry for supplies from England and from some reports that there was more desire to buy crude at stronger prices. The later weakness was because of prostrated export demands and fear of "longs" selling.

The financial trouble of a firm in Marseilles had no direct or important relation to the market for cotton oil, or that for any other oils, East India productions or otherwise, but was, as reported, from other circumstances.

As concerns the report of prices of crude it would appear that there was demand for a few tanks at a firmer price than was bid in the previous week, which went to several sources, whereby the impression was had of much more interest of buyers than was warranted.

Most of the foreign markets appear little concerned over the trade situation in this country, for the present. It seems as if some of the olive oil markets must be steady buyers; they have appeared interested in the market prices here for the week, taking, however, only moderate supplies. The English markets which had felt the force of the weakness in this country markets in the previous week are now recovering in light degree.

The butter making European markets are slow buyers. Rotterdam is getting a good deal of a supply but not on new demands. The butterine business of Rotterdam is, on the whole, less than it was in the previous year, and it does not feel encouraged to buy cotton oil at its prices, although it recently took some large lots of oleo oil at a radical decline in prices.

Consumption of butterine is quite as large in the European markets as ordinarily, if not greater than in most seasons, because tame conditions of general business in European markets prompts consumption of cheaper products than dairy butter. But the English markets are making more butterine than ever before, and supply their own, as well as some other consumption for it in freer degree than has been the case before. The argument would be that consumption of oils for the make of butterine is quite as large as ever before, if production is less in some and more in other channels than before.

We think, however, that Rotterdam will need more of a cotton oil supply in the near future, and that its season's wants will be up to average volume. It, just now, has a

freer use of oleo oil because of late pressure of supplies of it upon its market; this enables larger use of cotton oil in combination with the oleo oil.

We have been distrustful, as will be remembered, of more than an ordinary season's business in cotton oil with Rotterdam and countries generally that make products in competition with dairy butter or compounds against pure lard; the rate of business with these sources of consumption of cotton oil is in line with expectations.

It would require a more bullish appearance of the lard market in this country than is likely to be had for more than ordinary season's trading in cotton oil with north European markets, in consideration of the apathetic situation of commercial affairs upon them.

It is altogether likely that European markets will show some improvement in their trade affairs, but it would be improbable that they could get back to normal situations until tariff matters are adjusted in this country by the new Congress, whereby resumption of general buying upon European markets of supplies by American markets would be followed by increasing buying interest thence upon supplies here.

The English markets are using a good deal more cotton oil this year than usual, not only for their home consumption, but for shipment to the Mediterranean. Most of the Mediterranean markets are using and will further use much larger quantities of cotton oil than ever before. But there is some falling off of exports just now in every direction because the large contracts ahead had

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Atlanta, 1895.  
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Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.



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 "NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow  
 "WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil  
 "EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil  
 "BUTTERCUP"—Deodorized Summer Yellow  
 "SUNBURST"—Prime Winter Yellow  
 "WHITE FROST"—Choice Winter White  
 (Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequaled for cooking purposes)

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 LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

been completed by deliveries up to early February.

Bullish movements in cotton oil markets look as if they would be stayed, not only by the present slack interest of foreign markets and tariff agitations, but sympathetic effect upon general commercial positions by Wall Street developments.

It seems as if it is a poor time for expectations of brilliant speculative markets, whether favored by supplies or from any other direct factor, in consideration of the sentiment prevailing in financial centers of readjustment of values.

There is as well apprehension in commercial sources of disgusted "longs"; therefore that developments in selling may be antagonistic to the market and may provoke bearishness.

There is not an absolute position for either bears or bulls just now. Waiting by both sides for daily happenings seems uppermost rather than discounting the market. The new speculation is, therefore, very dull. There is no especial selling, as yet at least, of "longs," and there may not be, but there is a good deal of bearish talk.

The March deliveries on contracts in New York begin this week; their effect is awaited. The March deliveries will be more important than those for February; possibly it will be found the deliveries are due to a liberal extent upon old contracts.

There is steady addition to supplies of refined in New York and increasing accumulations of crude at the mills. But the mills are not anxious to sell the crude and, on the whole, maintain prices with confidence.

The consumption of cotton oil by home compound makers continues liberal, but not on new demands. However the compound makers, by reducing accumulations, would soon be forced to buy. The new demands for compounds will enlarge just as soon as distributors take up supplies from old buying orders.

Soapmakers' consumption of cotton oil is somewhat freer at the favorable prices compared with cost of other products. It is appreciated the fact that cotton oil is distinctly cheap in price compared with cost of other soap materials. Soapmakers are effected, as are all other commercial channels, by careful buying of distributors of manufactured products; therefore they are not anxious to buy raw material supplies beyond near needs for consumption.

There is a large increase of consumption of cotton oil by bakers, etc.; it is quite probable that half again as much of a supply of cotton oil as ordinarily taken is being used by this source of home consumption for the season. It seems quite likely that bakers will use this year nearly as much cotton oil as is used by soapmakers, which latter consumption has been before this year second in importance to that of compound makers.

The pure lard market, as influencing degree of consumption of cotton oil by compound makers, bakeries, etc., looks as if it would not exhibit radical tendencies either way.

#### New York Transactions.

Saturday (20th) stronger market; three to four points higher; quiet; less free offerings. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.65, closed \$5.64@5.65; 400 bbls. July, \$5.82@5.83, closed \$5.83@5.84; 400 bbls. Sep-

tember, \$5.95@5.96, closed \$5.96@5.99; 100 bbls. October, \$5.72, closed \$5.72@5.73; spot closed \$5.40@5.48; February, \$5.40@5.45; March, \$5.44@5.45. Good off yellow, February, \$5.35@5.45.

Sales the day before had been 400 bbls. prime yellow, March, \$5.40@5.42; 300 bbls. May, \$5.62@5.63; 1,400 bbls. July, \$5.79@5.80; 100 bbls. September, \$5.92; 100 bbls. October, \$5.70.

Monday, holiday.

Tuesday ranged from 2 to 4 points higher; small increase of export demand; moderate active speculation. Sales: 1,100 bbls. prime yellow, March, \$5.45@5.47, closed \$5.44@5.46; 900 bbls. May, \$5.66@5.67, closed \$5.65@5.66; 2,000 bbls. July, \$5.85@5.87, closed \$5.85@5.86; 200 bbls. September, \$5.98, closed \$5.98@5.99; 100 bbls. October, \$5.75.

Wednesday, dull and easier; uncertain look to the market. Sales: 500 bbls. prime yellow, July, \$5.83@5.84, closed \$5.84@5.85; spot closed \$5.40@5.46; February, \$5.40@5.46; March, \$5.42@5.45; May, \$5.64@5.66; September, \$5.98@6; October, \$5.74@5.77. Good off yellow, February, \$5.39@5.45; winter yellow, February, \$5.73@6.58; summer white, \$5.45@5.75.

Thursday, very dull; few points lower. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, March, \$5.44, closed \$5.40@5.42; 400 bbls. July, \$5.85@5.86, closed \$5.81@5.84; spot closed \$5.39@5.46; April, \$5.48@5.54; May, \$5.62@5.63; September, \$5.97@5.98; October, \$5.70@5.75. Good off yellow, February, \$5.37@5.42; off yellow, \$5.35@5.41.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

## CABLE MARKETS

### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 25.—Moderate increased consumption of cotton oil met by fair stocks; current demand light. Butter oil, 34½@35 florins; white oil, 34 florins; prime summer yellow, 32 florins; off oil, 31½ florins.

### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Feb. 25.—Quiet and nominal market for cotton oil. Quotations: 65@65½ francs for off oil.

### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 25.—Cotton oil market is quiet, unsettled, nominal. Quote prime summer yellow, 69 francs; winter oil, 76½@77 francs.

### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 25.—Slow demands for cotton oil and unsettled market. Quote off oil, 53 marks; prime summer yellow, 54 marks; butter oil, 56 marks; white oil, 57 marks.

### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 25.—Steadier, fairly active cotton oil market. Quote prime summer yellow, 27½s.; off summer yellow, 27s.; do., white and butter oil, 28@28½s.

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### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 25.—Crude cottonseed oil, 33c. bid for any shipment. Meal, \$22.50. Hulls, \$4, f. o. b. Columbia.

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 25.—Crude oil, 32½c.; light trading. Meal stronger at \$22.75@23, f. o. b. mills. Hull quotations are purely nominal.

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 25.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude, 34c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$23.75@24. Hulls are in better demand at \$3.75@4, loose.

#### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 25.—Texas crude oil is easier, 32c. f. o. b. mill; offerings are increasing; the demand for refined oil is extremely light. Meal is higher, \$28.25, long ton, ship's side. Cake is strong at \$27.75, long ton, ship's side. Hulls are dull and unchanged.

#### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 25.—Oil market is easy, \$4.27 for prompt delivery; \$4.33 for March shipment; sales light. Choice cake, \$26.25, f. o. b. Galveston. Choice meal, \$27.25.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Feb. 25, 1909.—As indicated in our last report, the market got into a much healthier position after the rather heavy liquidation of last week. Market has since remained remarkably steady with but few and unimportant fluctuations. March delivery has been perhaps the only weak spot, while July and September, on the other side, have shown considerable strength and have advanced several points, thereby widening the difference over March still further.

Demand for spot and nearby delivery is mostly confined to traders on differences, buyers taking the nearby options for storing and selling May and July against same. Considering the wide difference of 40 to 41 points, this leaves a fair margin of profit even after paying heavy costs incurred by storing the oil.

To-morrow, the 26th, is the first tender day for March deliveries, and traders are waiting developments as it is the general opinion that tenders are going to be perhaps

the heaviest so far this season. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, February, \$5.40 bid, \$5.46 asked; March, \$5.40 bid, \$5.46 asked; May, \$5.63 bid, \$5.67 asked; July, \$5.84 bid, \$5.87 asked; September, \$5.97 bid, \$6 asked; October, \$5.74 bid, \$5.77 asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.15; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$5.75; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.38; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.35; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 27s.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Feb. 24, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907-8 were as follows:

From New York.		Since	Same
Port.	For Week.	Sept. 1, 1908.	Period 1907-8.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway .....	—	50	25
Aberdeen, Scotland .....	—	25	50
Acajutla, Salvador .....	—	62	—
Alexandria, Egypt .....	121	1,512	3,095
Algiers, Algeria .....	—	4,172	6,042
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony .....	—	232	53
Amsterdam, Holland .....	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy .....	—	2,070	—
Antigua, West Indies .....	—	51	—
Antofagasta, Chile .....	—	—	143
Antwerp, Belgium .....	70	2,005	4,268
Asuncion, Venezuela .....	—	—	7
Auckland, New Zealand .....	—	138	263
Azuas, Brazil .....	—	102	—
Bahia, Brazil .....	—	—	93
Barbados, West Indies .....	—	503	845
Bari, Italy .....	—	150	—
Belrub, Syria .....	208	351	115
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	45	125
Belize, Br. Honduras .....	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway .....	50	375	540
Biscaglia, Italy .....	—	25	—
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea ..	—	5	5
Bordeaux, France .....	—	2,023	2,377
Braila, Roumania .....	—	266	—
Bremen, Germany .....	—	375	—
Bremerhaven, Germany .....	—	—	624
Bridgetown, West Indies .....	—	60	50
Brisbane, Australia .....	—	10	—
Bristol, England .....	—	75	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	98	5,130	2,902
Bukharest, Roumania .....	—	125	80
Callao, Peru .....	—	5	64
Cape Town, Cape Colony .....	—	863	262
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	6	11
Cardiff, Wales .....	—	35	—
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	4	—
Carupano, Venezuela .....	—	26	—
Cayenne, French Guiana .....	79	212	210
Ceiba, Honduras .....	—	—	113
Christiania, Norway .....	50	1,171	2,110
Christiansand, Norway .....	—	100	123
Cinuegos, Cuba .....	48	165	65
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela ..	—	80	180
Colon, Panama .....	5	762	511
Conakry, Africa .....	—	—	5
Constantinople, Turkey .....	1,825	22,358	4,289
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	225	735	778
Corinto, Nicaragua .....	7	31	58
Cork, Ireland .....	—	—	100
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	—	92
Curacao, Leeward Islands ..	—	—	15
Dakar, W. Africa .....	—	—	20
Dantzig, Germany .....	—	100	1,100
Delegatch, Turkey .....	—	1,323	75
Delagoa Bay, East Africa ..	—	130	26
Demerara, British Guiana ..	15	1,367	1,230
Drontheim, Norway .....	75	275	123
Dublin, Ireland .....	—	1,716	450
Dundee, Scotland .....	—	25	100
Dunkirk, France .....	—	140	850
East London, Cape Colony ..	—	39	—
Flume, Austria .....	—	200	50
Fort de France, West Indies.	—	—	321
Frederickshald, Norway .....	—	—	55
Fremantle, Australia .....	—	—	23
Galatz, Roumania .....	—	4,131	1,579
Genoa, Italy .....	5,371	28,416	7,540
Georgetown, British Guiana ..	—	10	252
Gibara, Cuba .....	—	7	—
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	100	175
Glasgow, Scotland .....	250	1,975	8,695
Gothenburg, Sweden .....	—	50	149
Grenada, West Indies .....	—	11	51
Gundeloupe, West Indies .....	—	1,461	2,866
Guantanamo, Cuba .....	—	24	20
Hallfax, Nova Scotia .....	—	—	—
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	9,032	8,209
Hanko, Russia .....	—	20	—
Havana, Cuba .....	28	886	416
Harve, France .....	335	9,012	17,570
Helsingfors, Finland .....	—	20	20
Hull, England .....	—	170	75
Isagua, West Indies .....	—	7	18
Jamaica, W. I. .....	—	78	—
Kavala, Turkey .....	—	200	—
Kingston, West Indies .....	56	1,757	1,582
Kobe, Japan .....	—	25	—
Konigsberg, Germany .....	—	50	100
Kustendji, Roumania .....	—	5,349	785
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	139	268
La Libertad, Salvador .....	—	5	—
Leghorn, Italy .....	100	8,841	1,123
Leith, Scotland .....	—	4,298	5,453
Liverpool, England .....	551	5,968	8,170
London, England .....	—	279	639
Macoris, San Domingo .....	—	150	290
Malmo, Sweden .....	100	1,286	1,565
Malta, Island of .....	—	1,295	849
Manchester, England .....	—	40	20
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	—	168	17
Maracaibo, Venezuela .....	—	25,927	87,531
Marseilles, France .....	—	1,631	1,237
Martinique, West Indies .....	—	—	—
Massawa, Eritrea .....	—	—	132
Matanzas, West Indies .....	14	19	5

**SCIENTIFIC**

**OIL MILL**

**MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**THE FOOS MFG. CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Mauritius, Island of .....	—	24	—
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	174	469
Messina, Sicily .....	—	30	47
Monrovia, Liberia .....	—	—	14
Montego Bay, West Indies .....	—	—	6
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	68	2,158	1,323
Nantes, France .....	—	—	100
Naples, Italy .....	305	4,128	405
Newcastle, England .....	—	25	230
Nuevitas, Cuba .....	—	54	20
Oran, Algeria .....	—	687	1,363
Palermo, Sicily .....	250	700	—
Panama, Panama .....	4	26	89
Panderma, Asia .....	—	118	—
Para, Brazil .....	—	25	62
Patras, Greece .....	—	200	—
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	—	953
Phillippeville, Algeria .....	—	150	285
Piraeus, Greece .....	—	25	20
Point a Pitre, W. I. .....	—	249	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica .....	—	42	51
Port au Prince, West Indies .....	—	91	32
Port Barrios, C. A. .....	—	68	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela .....	21	105	—
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony .....	—	—	55
Port Limon, Costa Rica .....	18	181	158
Port Natal, Cape Colony .....	—	90	475
Port of Spain, West Indies .....	—	20	—
Port Said, Egypt .....	—	315	132
Preveza, Turkey .....	—	25	—
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	94	200
Puerto Plata, San Domingo .....	50	452	1,777
Ravenna, Italy .....	—	3,249	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil .....	—	—	76
Rio Janeiro, Brazil .....	—	2,308	2,463
Rosario, Argentine Republic .....	—	—	240
Rotterdam, Holland .....	925	22,417	34,024
St. Johns, N. F. .....	—	48	49
St. Kitts, West Indies .....	—	165	104
St. Lucia, W. I. .....	—	77	83
St. Martins, W. I. .....	—	195	—
St. Thomas, West Indies .....	—	21	4
Salonica, Turkey .....	65	3,876	493
Samama, San Domingo .....	—	156	19
Sanches, San Domingo .....	—	99	241
San Domingo City, San Dom. .....	—	358	1,090
San Jose, C. R. .....	—	17	8
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	287	89
Santos, Brazil .....	—	—	730
Savanna, Colombia .....	—	4	—
Secondi, W. Africa .....	—	47	20
Sfax, Tunisia .....	—	—	70
Smyrna, Turkey .....	—	919	—
Soussa, Tunisia .....	—	450	—
Southampton, England .....	—	300	585
Stavanger, Norway .....	—	—	390
Stettin, Germany .....	300	2,400	2,124
Stockholm, Sweden .....	—	50	124
Surinam, Dutch Guiana .....	—	8	—
Sydney, Australia .....	0	9	129
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	51	—
Tromsø, Norway .....	—	—	125
Trieste, Austria .....	10,210	4,696	—
Trinidad, Island of .....	4	161	389
Tunis, Algeria .....	—	1,481	—
Valetta, Maltese Island .....	175	380	199
Valparaiso, Chili .....	350	1,490	961
Venice, Italy .....	—	32,924	5,092
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	314	217
Victoria, Brazil .....	—	—	10
Wellington, New Zealand .....	—	104	53
Yokohama, Japan .....	—	18	95

Total ..... 12,294 259,144 253,818

#### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	1,510	7,106	3,820
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	575	2,325
Bordeaux, France .....	100	175	—
Bremen, Germany .....	—	3,470	1,035
Christiania, Norway .....	—	1,600	—
Colon, Panama .....	—	204	5
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	2,810	9,350
Genoa, Italy .....	—	600	3,735
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	2,479	1,200
Hamburg, Germany .....	33,311	20,520	—
Havana, Cuba .....	—	1,397	2,040
Harve, France .....	—	1,907	1,094
Liverpool, England .....	962	10,777	16,730
London, England .....	—	10,001	7,135
Manchester, England .....	410	3,090	1,190
Marseilles, France .....	—	20,041	10,490
Naples, Italy .....	—	400	—
Newcastle, England .....	—	—	200
Odesa, Russia .....	—	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	66,632	39,584	—
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	25	—
Stavanger, Norway .....	—	180	—
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	—	693
Trieste, Austria .....	—	6,570	450
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	489	964

Total ..... 2,982 173,859 122,826

#### From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	—	500
Bremen, Germany .....	—	390	—
Christiania, Norway .....	—	50	—
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	—	400
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	1,345	850
Liverpool, England .....	26	26	—
Marseilles, France .....	—	—	300
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	20,749	7,761
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	—	60
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	5,923	3,370

Total ..... 26 28,983 13,491

#### From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium .....	—	—	800
Bremen, Germany .....	—	—	800
Bremerhaven, Germany .....	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	—	275
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	405	575
Harve, France .....	—	—	1,730
Liverpool, England .....	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	400	3,630

Total ..... 1,035 7,110

## COTTON OIL MEN TO MEET AT MEMPHIS IN MAY

The next annual convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at Memphis, Tenn. The dates set for the convention are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 18, 19 and 20. This decision was the result of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Association, called by President H. J. Parrish at Memphis on Monday of this week. The selection of Memphis means a very large attendance at the convention, as the location is central and the trade still has warm recollections of the good time had at the 1903 gathering in that city.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee the following were present: H. J. Parrish, Memphis, president; A. D. Allen, Little Rock, Ark., vice-president; E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss., and L. A. Ransom, Atlanta, Ga.; also the following members of the association: J. C. Hamilton, Louisiana; J. J. Culbertson, Texas; A. H. D. Perkins, Arkansas; A. G. Perkins and J. D. Turley, Tennessee; B. F. Taylor, South Carolina; F. H. Bailey, Texas; M. E. Singleton, Missouri; J. W. Allison, Texas; F. W. Brode and F. B. Jones, Tennessee.

Mr. J. W. Allison of Texas was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee caused by the absence of Mr. J. D. Dawson of Texas.

Secretary Robert Gibson read the call for the meeting, which was for the purpose of naming the place and time for the next annual convention, and to transact such other business as might properly come before the committee. A letter from the Memphis Merchants' Exchange addressed to the association and cordially inviting the association to hold its next annual convention in Memphis was read by the secretary. President Parrish also extended an invitation on behalf of the cottonseed oil mills of Memphis, and A. G. Perkins suggested that this looked like the last opportunity Memphis would have of decently entertaining the delegates.

A letter from W. E. Jervey was read, suggesting holding only morning sessions, and that Hot Springs, Ark., be named as the place for the next convention. A letter from P. G. Claiborne suggesting Washington or Chicago was read.

Mr. E. M. Durham moved that the invitation of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange and the eight Memphis mills be accepted, and that the next annual convention be held in Memphis. Mr. A. D. Allen seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously carried.

A letter from the Liverpool Oil Cake Manufacturers' Association to President H. J. Parrish was read, which suggested a form of contract for the Liverpool trade in cotton-

seed cake and meal. The question was discussed at some length and, on motion of Mr. Ransom, seconded by Mr. E. M. Durham, was referred to the Rules Committee.

The date for holding the convention was fixed as May 18, 19 and 20. A programme committee was appointed, consisting of President Parrish, Jo W. Allison and L. A. Ransom.

B. F. Taylor, chairman of the Publicity Bureau, submitted a statement of receipts and disbursements and read a paper on the work of the bureau.

## FOOD VALUES OF COTTONSEED MEAL.

(Concluded from page 28.)

per cent. cake when you sell it at a premium of 50c. to \$1 per ton over 51 per cent. cake, then I have lost my "thinker." On the contrary, it seems to me that Mr. Young simply shows you that while you are trying to keep the standard of Texas cake up, your neighbors over the river are disposing of a large percentage of their hulls at \$23 per ton delivered at New Orleans, and at the same time controlling the trade of England and Denmark with 46 per cent. to 49 per cent. cake and meal, while you retain the German trade, who, as Mr. Young says, fix the prices of your 55 per cent. cake and meal to suit themselves.

It is a fact that Germany demands 55 per cent. meal, and unquestionably pays a premium for that guarantee, and at times doubtless buys on the basis of the present rules. And now, in order to test this point, suppose you make four grades of cake (and meal).

Prime at 25c. a unit. P. and f. extra prime at 1-51 of the f. o. b. mill price, choice at 25c. a unit, p. and f. and extra choice at 1-55, etc.

Such provisions would show whether Europe will pay more under a rule penalizing deficiencies than under a rule fixing 25c. for each deficient unit of p. and f. Such an arrangement of the rules can do no harm, and will certainly encourage the mills to sell choice product—making a guarantee as to the p. and f. contents of same.

In conclusion I desire to say that I do not wish to question Mr. Young's business methods. On the contrary, I think the excellent facilities he has installed for handling cake are of untold benefit to the Texas mills, and I hope he will yet reach the financial rewards that his great pluck and energy so richly deserve. At the same time I also hope to see choice Texas cake and meal bring full value as compared with lower grades, and above all I hope our mills will not be forced to pay a penalty of \$1.60 to \$2 for making a guarantee for which they are promised only 50c. to \$1. Yours truly, W. I. YOPP.

#### From Savannah.

London, England .....	—	500	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	1,550	137
Total .....	—	10,100	137
From Norfolk, Va.			
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,275	—
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	100	—
Liverpool, England .....	—	875	—
London, England .....	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	1,850	—
Total .....	—	4,500	—
From All Other Ports.			
Canada .....	—	12,902	10,731
Liverpool, England .....	—	20	—
Mexico (including overland) .....	3,123	63,158	34,588
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	2,825	—
Total .....	5,048	78,905	45,119
Recapitulation.			
From New York .....	12,294	259,144	253,818
From New Orleans .....	2,982	173,859	122,826
From Galveston .....	26	28,983	13,491
From Baltimore .....	—	1,035	7,110
From Philadelphia .....	—	—	1,016
From Savannah .....	5,489	49,931	30,940
From Newport News .....	—	10,100	137
From Norfolk .....	—	4,500	—
From all other ports .....	5,948	78,905	45,119
Totals .....	26,730	607,473	474,622

#### From Newport News.

Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,750	—
Liverpool, England .....	—	6,300	—



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues to rule quiet and weak with few fresh sales of any account reported. Large buyers who operated to some extent a while ago are out of the market again and are looking for lower prices. The smaller operators are also keeping out and think that now that the market has broken that prices will decline still further. Native steers are especially weak. Packers report that there is some demand for early January native steers at 14½c. for small lots, but February salting is neglected at 14½c. and no sales have been made of either. Texas steers are also weaker. Packers claim to have refused bids of 15c. for heavy Texas, but they are offering these freely at 15¼c. Packers are also offering light Texas at 14¼c. and extremes at 13¼c., which is ¼c. less than was previously asked. The small kill is causing a delay in the making of butt brands and Colorados and packers are still sold ahead on those, but it is doubted if buyers would take any more except at under native steer prices. Branded cows are nominally held at 13@13½c., according to points and dates of slaughter. Packers are getting caught up at Ft. Worth on branded cows and are now offering to sell these ahead at 13½c. and these hides will run shorter haired. Native cows are still dull and weak. All weights of native cows of February salting are dull and are better adapted for sale than any other kinds of leather and it is not likely that over 13c. can be secured, although packers talk more. Native bulls are dull and nominal at 11c. asked and branded bulls at 10@10¼c., although one packer last week sold ahead to next June at 10½c., but this sale will include a good proportion of short haired hides.

**LATER WIRE (PACKER HIDES).**—Some further business has been done in Texas steers and one sale is reported by a large packer of 4,000 light Texas partly ahead at the reported price of 14¼c., but this figure might not have been obtained. Packers are talking 15¼@15½c. for heavy Texas and report having declined plenty of offers at 15c. The prices given out by packers and those talked by buyers are so far apart that it is difficult to quote the market exactly. One large packer reports having declined a bid of 14¼c. for January native steers, which was possibly for a car or so of early January salting, and this packer says he might accept 14½c. for February natives along with butt brands. Buyers do not bid over 14c. for February or over 14½c. for January native steers in lots of any size.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues dull and few sales are being made. Prices

again show a weak tone and it is not believed that over 11½c. could be secured for Chicago buffs. These can only be nominally quoted at 11½@11¾c. The Chicago dealers are offering buffs freely at 11¾c., but buyers who recently paid this figure are not in the market now for any more at over 11½c. A line on the market can be obtained by the fact that a block of 5,000 Chicago buffs has been offered for immediate shipment at 11½c.; these hides estimated to run twenty-five to thirty per cent. seconds. The sale of this lot has not been reported consummated as yet, however, and some parties think that dealers are manipulating to break the market at outside points, as the dealers are not getting in many hides from the butchers at the low prices at present prevailing and the Chicago dealers will only buy at outside points on a basis that will admit of buffs selling in Chicago at 11½c. Buyers will not give now over 11@11¼c., selected, f. o. b. at Northwestern points and not over 10½c. flat f. o. b. at the Missouri River. Heavy cows are weaker along with buffs and most lots of these are obtainable at 11¾c., with buyers only bidding 11½c. Extremes are also neglected and weak. Prices on these range nominally from 11½@12½c., according to lots. Poor stuff running mostly seconds would probably not bring over 11½c. and regular late receipts around 12c., while choice lots of back salting are held up to 12½c. One car of good Northwestern extremes running 75 per cent. firsts is reported sold to an Eastern tanner at 12c. Chicago freight. Heavy steers are dull and nominally quoted at 12½c. and heavy bulls are not quotable over 9½c. for lots here, with some buyers talking that they are not in the market at over 9c. Branded hides are in less demand and best bids are 10½c. flat for ordinary countries and 11½c. flat for small packers.

**HORSEHIDES** are weak and some good countries are reported sold down to \$3.30.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market is quiet with dealers asking 19c. for short and 18c. for long trim.

**CALFSKINS.**—The collectors here of Chicago city green skins have dropped the price to butchers about 1½@2c. per lb., down to 14c. The market here continues weak on cured skins. Best Chicago citys are held at 17c. and some buyers only talk 16½c. for these, but no sales have been reported under 17c. Outside cities are held at 16½@16¾c. and countries at 16c., including butcher lots on a strict selection, but buyers' views are also from ¼@½c. lower on these. Kips are quoted at 11½@12c., but it is doubted if over 11½c. would be paid for late receipt lots. Northwestern kips are quoted the same as hides at 11@11¼c. f. o. b., and Northwestern calfskins around 15c. f. o. b. on selection. Light calf is held at \$1.10 and deacons at 90c., but the tendency is for lower prices on these when supplies become more plentiful.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market is unchanged as based on last sales of Chicago sheep at \$1.85 and Chicago lambs at \$1.65. Prime extra heavy Omaha sheep are still held at \$1.95 with bids of \$1.92½ refused and Omaha lambs held at \$1.70. Country pelts sell at \$1@1.40.

**LATER WIRE.**—Several cars Chicago buffs sold 11½c.; more offered same price.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market continues dull with stocks of common varieties accumulating and now amounting to 33,000 hides. Buyers continue to bid off and keep out of the market.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—It is learned that one packer recently also sold his February branded steers up to the 20th at private terms, probably about 13¾c., as it is pretty well understood that this packer did not get over 14c. for his February natives. No other sales are reported.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The market on hides continues weak and several cars of Pennsylvania cows have been offered here at 11½c., selected, and not taken as yet. Buyers here state that they are not interested in Canadian hides at present and it is doubted if sales could be made here of ordinary country lots at better than 9½c. flat f. o. b. Calfskins are unchanged. Collectors report that receipts have decreased considerably in this city during the last two weeks. Some further inquiries are reported for New York City skins for export.

## Boston.

Bufs weak. Ohios held 12c., but best bids 11¾c. for late receipts.

## CHANGES IN MEAT INSPECTION.

The following establishments have been granted government meat inspection within the last month, in addition to the hundreds already under federal supervision. Slaughtering is conducted at the Nagle, Cassidy and Gilmore establishments only, the others being curing or wholesale establishments. The list follows:

The Cudahy Packing Company, Fall River, Mass.; Dr. H. M. Smith, inspector in charge.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company of Louisiana, Constance and St. Joseph streets, New Orleans, La.; Dr. C. E. Mauldin, inspector in charge.

S. Nagle, Dix and Waterman avenues, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. L. K. Green, inspector in charge.

J. P. Cassidy, Third and Lyons streets, Kansas City, Kan.; Dr. L. R. Baker, inspector in charge.

The Electric Meat Curing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. E. P. Schaffter, inspector in charge.

The John G. Wilson Smithfield Ham Company, Smithfield, Va.; F. J. Fritsch, inspector in charge.

A. B. Chilson, 23 Depot street, Franklin, Mass.; James H. McDonough, inspector in charge.

The Guarantee Kosher Wurst Fabrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Louis Abel, inspector in charge.

Gibson & Hayfield, Camden, N. J.; Dr. C. A. Schaulfer, inspector in charge.

The Southern Provision Storage and Packing Company (Incorporated), Petersburg, Va.; W. H. Adams, inspector in charge.

James S. Gilmore, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. E. K. Ward, inspector in charge.

Inspection has been discontinued at the following establishments, which thereby surrender the privilege of engaging in interstate trade and must confine their trade entirely to their own localities:

Potter & Wrightington, 31 New street, Boston, Mass.

Albert Eckerlin, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hip Chung Wing Company, 11 Mott street, New York, N. Y.

Cincinnati Beef Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pool & Macy, 523 West Thirty-second street, New York, N. Y.

## SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

**INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.**  
SCRANTON, PA. CHICAGO

# Chicago Section

The baseball magnates need an umpire at their meetings.

It is now in order to bet as to who is to be the next banker or alderman in Pittsburg to go to jail.

"Late to bed, early to rise, work like —, and advertise," is the modern method of getting what's coming to you.

New Jersey has discovered a buried forest 400 feet down. That is probably where the mosquitoes have been coming from.

J. A. Hawkinson, assistant to G. F. Swift, Jr., in the provision department of Swift & Company, has tendered his resignation and it is understood will engage in business for himself in a Southern city.

A New York court has been unable to decide whether or not Mrs. Howard Gould took a drink. To the rank outsider that is not the important question. What concerns him is, who bought the drink?

Edward Morris, president and chief owner of Morris & Company, was injured last Thursday by being thrown from his buggy while driving across the railroad tracks in the Yards at Center and Exchange avenues. Though severely bruised, he was able to attend to business as usual soon after his mishap.

William G. Benner is to be examined on March 2 before United States Commissioner Foote on a charge of selling unstamped packages of oleomargarine. He is president of Benner Bros., dealers in coffee, tea, butter and oleomargarine at No. 734 West Forty-third street. Complaints were made also against two other members of the firm. It is charged that they shipped twenty pounds of unlabeled oleomargarine to a dealer in Milwaukee. Benner denies the charge.

"Surface appearances would indicate bearish conditions in hog products," says W. P. Gregson, the provision specialist. "Enumerated, some of the weak features are: Enormous stocks in the aggregate, continuance of large hog receipts, dull cash trade; high prices compared with a year ago; weary

holders among the manufacturers and local traders who appear to be willing and able at times to give the general market an appearance of weakness. But the market stubbornly resists organized attempts to depress it, and even at the weakest times shows no tendency toward demoralization; on the other hand, recuperates easily and grows strong and keeps high. The trade for meats for 1909 is practically all before us; two millions or more of pigs which should have been kept back in Western feed lots have been prematurely marketed; good judges in the trade look for prices to be marked up sharply during the month of March and look for very high-priced product next summer. We share in those opinions and believe that 'opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making.'"

## DEMAND RETENTION OF HIDE DUTY.

Outward appearances have indicated a wave of feeling favoring the repeal of the 15 per cent. duty on cattle hides at the coming tariff-revision session of Congress. That there is

another side to the sentiment is indicated by the action of the American National Live Stock Association and other organizations, and by a canvass of sentiment in those States which furnish the country's cattle supplies.

During the past week the New York Herald made a canvass of leading members of Congress from Western and Southern States and secured statements of their attitude which throw light on the other side of the question. These statements not only show how votes will be cast on the hide schedule when it comes up, but also illuminate some points in the discussion between advocates of hide duty repeal and those who want the duty retained. Some of them follow:

Senator Carter, of Montana—Hides are a great American industry in which primarily the farmer is interested. If these other gentlemen (shoe and leather men) make combinations to put hides on the free list others will in turn, of course, make combinations to put shoes and other products of hides on the free list.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas—We don't raise raw materials in Kansas. At least to us they are not raw materials. The

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WE BUY ON ORDERS EXCLUSIVELY  
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UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

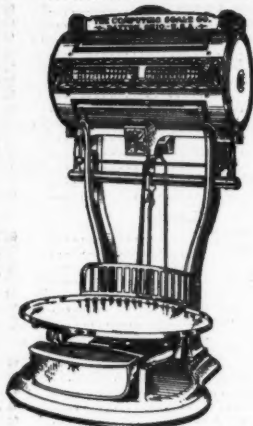
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# The Advance of Science



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DAYTON Scale.

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Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St.,  
Chicago.  
Next time one of your men is around this  
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matic Scale explained to me.  
This does not place me under obligation  
to purchase.  
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STREET and No. ....  
TOWN .....  
BUSINESS .....STATE .....

**Fifty years ago** the man who said that it would be possible to telegraph over great distances without the use of wire transmission would be thought crazy.

**Twenty-five years ago** the man who said that office buildings 50 stories high could be safely built would be considered a dreamer.

There has been a time when **springs** were considered not sufficiently sensitive or reliable to be used in instruments of extreme accuracy or precision.

**Marvelous results** are now being secured in Wireless Telegraphy. Buildings of 50 or more stories have been constructed.

**And springs!** They are being used in the most delicate of scientific instruments where sensitiveness and precision are the prime requisites.

Science has constructed the balance wheel of a watch to control the oscillation or escapement with equal regularity through all changes of temperature.

Science has also constructed the thermostatic control for the **Dayton Moneyweight Scale** which acts in conjunction with the springs and keeps the scale in perfect balance regardless of changes of temperature or other climatic conditions.

**5,025,200** lbs. was recently weighed in 10-pound draughts on one of our stock spring scales. Each day as the test progressed the Chicago City Sealer tested it to its full capacity and placed his official seal on it. The last test was as perfect as the first. The weight registered represents from 30 to 40 years' service.

**This is proof** of the accuracy and reliability of our scales. Send for catalog giving detailed explanation.

The  
Computing Scale  
Company  
MANUFACTURERS  
DAYTON, OHIO.

**MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO.**

**27 State Street, Chicago.**

soil is our farmer's raw material, and his steer is a finished product that will splendidly compare with the finished product of any manufacturer in the country. The West will not fail to repudiate the suggestion of putting hides on the free list.

Representative Burgess, of Texas—Whether under a protective tariff or a tariff for revenue I am in favor of equality to all interests. The finished products of the farmers should receive as just consideration at the hands of Congress as the finished product of the manufacturers. It is a foregone conclusion that the new law will be framed along protective lines. That being so, hides, the Texas cattle growers' finished product, should not be discriminated against in the interest of the New England shoe manufacturers' finished product.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming—There is no item in the protected list that is of more importance to the agriculturist of the country than hides. Before hides were protected it often was the case that the price paid for hides would not much more than pay the cost of transportation to the market. Now it is a profitable industry for all concerned.

Senator Smoot, of Utah—I am a protectionist in the broadest sense of the word. I cannot subscribe to that form of protection which takes care of the manufacturer's finished product and neglects the farmer's finished products.

Senator Nixon, of Nevada—Hides, in my opinion, are just as worthy of protection as shoes and leather. I know the manufacturer calls hides his raw material. I also know that the cattle raisers of the West believe hides are their finished product.

Representative McLachlan, of California—If shoes and leather are to continue to receive the benefits of protection, hides also should have a just share of protection.

Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois—Farmers personally know what protection has done for that industry, and they are justly indignant over the manufacturers' suggestion that they be deprived of this direct

*For Tankwater, Glue and Beef Extract  
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**THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO**

Headquarters, as usual, for the same lines he has been handling for fifteen years. Don't forget to send him your inquiries.

**EVERYTHING IN PACKERS' SUPPLIES**

Member American Meat Packers' Association

and certain benefit. The representatives of the people of the great West will stand by the interest of their constituents in this matter. Hides must not go on the free list.

Senator Dick, of Ohio—If protection is not a system which shall treat alike all American products, then it should be abandoned. I am much in favor of protecting hides and wool, the farmers' finished products, as I am shoes, the manufacturers' finished product.

Representative Hull, of Iowa—I am an all

around protectionist, and am in favor of protecting hides and wool, just as I am in favor of protecting manufactured products.

Representative Walter I. Smith, of Iowa—The most direct benefit which our farmers get from the American protective system comes to them through the duty on wool and hides. I am not in favor of depriving the farmers of the direct benefit, leaving them only indirect protection, while all the direct benefits are left to the manufacturers.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 15.....	21,404	902	39,465	16,083
Tuesday, Feb. 16.....	6,526	1,058	25,638	8,553
Wednesday, Feb. 17.....	20,428	1,301	44,539	19,659
Thursday, Feb. 18.....	7,154	1,094	43,819	16,429
Friday, Feb. 19.....	1,210	240	20,278	3,080
Saturday, Feb. 20.....	356	66	12,065	280
Total last week.....	57,168	5,231	192,424	64,040
Previous week.....	51,037	3,795	145,023	64,993
Cor. week 1908.....	70,951	5,346	195,765	55,412
Cor. week 1907.....	61,816	5,632	161,109	82,517

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 15.....	6,264	6	13,751	2,746
Tuesday, Feb. 16.....	1,818	2	10,347	1,081
Wednesday, Feb. 17.....	7,633	1	9,218	4,079
Thursday, Feb. 18.....	6,225	44	11,812	8,444
Friday, Feb. 19.....	4,120	62	10,646	1,742
Saturday, Feb. 20.....	640	...	8,715	...
Total last week.....	28,700	115	64,489	18,092
Previous week.....	27,133	107	56,471	13,723
Cor. week 1908.....	32,735	574	67,728	23,930
Cor. week 1907.....	29,118	292	34,048	17,298

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 20, 1909.....	436,639	41,085	1,358,621	465,877
Same period, 1908.....	500,273	44,191	1,788,069	516,994
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Feb. 20, 1909.....			350,000	
Week previous.....			478,000	
Year ago.....			625,000	
Two years ago.....			517,000	
Year to Feb. 20, 1909.....			4,084,000	
Same period, 1908.....			6,133,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Week Feb. 20, 1909.....	137,600	425,500	150,300	
Week ago.....	128,500	371,100	153,200	
Year ago.....	151,600	469,500	160,600	
Two years ago.....	160,100	411,700	206,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Feb. 20:			
Armour & Co.....	36,300		
Swift & Company.....	21,400		
S. & S. Co.....	12,700		
Morris & Co.....	11,000		
Anglo-American.....	5,900		
Boyd & Lunham.....	5,500		
Hammond.....	7,900		
Western P. Co.....	5,700		
Boore & Co.....	5,000		
Roberts & Oake.....	3,500		
Others.....	20,900		
Total.....	135,800		
Week ago.....	107,700		
Year ago.....	148,000		
Two years ago.....	136,900		
Year to Feb. 20, 1909.....	1,032,500		
Same period, 1908.....	1,470,600		

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Feb. 20, 1909.....	\$5.80	\$6.37	\$4.90	\$7.40
Previous week.....	5.90	6.38	5.00	7.50
Year ago.....	5.25	4.36	5.10	6.65
Two years ago.....	5.45	7.02	5.15	7.20
Three years ago.....	5.15	6.06	5.20	6.85

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.75@6.85
Medium to good steers.....	5.25@5.75
Common to fair steers.....	4.00@5.25
Native yearlings.....	5.25@6.75
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.40@5.50
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.00@5.25
Common to choice stockers.....	2.50@4.75
Common to choice feeders.....	3.75@5.50
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.25@4.15
Canners.....	1.75@2.25
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.50@4.75
Bologna bulls.....	3.65@4.00
Heavy calves.....	3.90@5.30
Calves, good to choice.....	5.75@6.00

## HOGS.

Good to prime heavy, 250 to 325 lbs.....	\$6.30@6.50
Good to choice medium-weight butchers.....	6.15@6.35
Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs.....	6.10@6.25
Medium-weight mixed.....	6.10@6.30
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.15@6.25
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	4.50@5.50
Pigs, 90 to 130 lbs.....	5.50@6.00
Rough sows and coarse stags.....	5.25@6.00
Heavy boars, 280 to 480 lbs.....	3.50@4.50

## SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$5.50@6.50
Fed ewes.....	3.50@4.90
Fed wethers.....	4.10@5.25
Feeding lambs.....	4.50@7.00
Feeding wethers.....	3.25@5.90
Native lambs.....	6.00@7.75
Fed lambs.....	6.25@7.75
Fair to fancy wethers.....	4.25@5.50
Native yearlings.....	5.25@6.75
Native ewes.....	3.50@5.25
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$16.95	\$16.95	\$16.87½	\$16.92½
July.....	17.00	17.00	16.95	16.97½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	9.67½	9.67½	9.65	9.65
July.....	9.90	9.90	9.77½	9.77½
September.....	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.92½	8.92½	8.85	8.87½
July.....	9.02½	9.05	9.02½	9.02½

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1909.

Holiday. No market.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	16.92½	17.05	16.92½	17.02½
July.....	17.10	17.10	17.05	17.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	9.67½	9.70	9.67½	9.70
July.....	9.80	9.82½	9.80	9.82½
September.....	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.92½	8.95	8.87½	8.92½
July.....	9.10	9.10	9.07½	9.10

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	17.07½	17.12½	17.05	17.05
July.....	17.15	17.17½	17.10	17.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	9.72½	9.72½	9.67½	9.67½
July.....	9.85	9.85	9.82½	9.82½
September.....	9.95	9.95	9.92½	9.92½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.95	8.95	8.92½	8.92½
July.....	9.12½	9.12½	9.10	9.10

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	17.10	17.17½	17.07½	17.15
July.....	17.15	17.22½	17.12½	17.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	9.72½	9.75	9.70	9.75
July.....	9.85	9.87½	9.82½	9.87½
September.....	9.95	9.97½	9.95	9.97½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.97½	9.02½	8.95	9.00
July.....	9.12½	9.12½	9.10	9.12½

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	17.17	17.22	16.97	17.02
July.....	17.25	17.27	17.05	17.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	9.75	9.77	9.65	9.67
July.....	9.87	9.90	9.80	9.80

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	9.02	9.02	8.87	8.90
July.....	9.15	9.17	9.05	9.05

†Bid. ‡Asked.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 24.—We quote to-day's market on green and sweet pickled meats as follows:

Green hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 9¼@9½c.; 12@14 lbs. avg., 9¼@9½c.; 14@16 lbs. avg., 9¼@9½c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 10¼c. Green skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 11½c.; 22@24 lbs. avg., 11½c. Green picnic, all average, 6½@6¾c. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 lbs. avg., 6½c. Green clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 10¼c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10¼c.; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10¼c. S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 8¾@8¾c.; 12@14 lbs. avg., 8¾@8¾c.; 14@16 lbs. avg., 8¾@8¾c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 10c. S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 10¼c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 10¼c.; 22@24 lbs. avg., 10¼c. S. P. picnic, all average, 6c. S. P. New York shoulders, 10@12 lbs. avg., 6½c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10c.; 10@12 lbs. avg., 9¾c.

Prices are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

Keep a file of your copies of The National Provisioner. Then when you want to look up some technical subject or refer to market reports or statistics you will have the information at hand, and will not have to inquire for it. Send for a National Provisioner binder; cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18	@23
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@16
Beef Stew.....	10	@10
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	8	@8
Round Steaks.....	12½	@16
Round Roasts.....	12½	@14
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@15
Boiled Roast.....	14	@14

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@14
Legs, fancy.....	20	@20
Stew.....	10	@12½
Shoulders.....	10	@12½
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	22	@22½
Chops, Frenched, each.....	12½	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@14
Stew.....	8	@8
Shoulders.....	10	@10
Hind Quarters.....	12½	@12½
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10
Rib and Loins Chops.....	18	@18

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	12½	@12½
Pork Chops.....	13	@15
Pork Shoulders.....	11	@11
Pork Tenders.....	28	@28
Pork Butts.....	11	@11
Spare Ribs.....	10	@10
Hocks.....	7	@7
Pigs' Heads.....	6	@6
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12
Legs.....	18	@18
Breasts.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	10	@12
Cutlets.....	20	@22
Rib and Loins Chops.....	16	@18

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	8	@8½
Tallow.....	8	@8
Bone.....	14	@14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	12½	@12½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	45	@50

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	15½	@15½
Turkeys.....	17	@17
Fowls.....	13½	@13½
Roosters.....	10	@10
Ducks.....	14½	@14½
Geese.....	8	@10

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys, dry-picked.....	22	@22
Fowls.....	14½	@14½
Chickens, Spring.....	16	@16
Ducks.....	16	@16
Geese.....	10	@10
Roosters.....	—	@—

## Veal.

50 to 60 lbs.....	6½	@7
60 to 80 lbs.....	7½	@8½
80 to 100 lbs.....	8½	@9½
Fancy.....	11	@11

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	14½	@14½
Ribs, No. 2.....	13	@13
Ribs, No. 3.....	7	@7
Loins, No. 1.....	18	@18
Loins, No. 2.....	15	@15
Loins, No. 3.....	8½	@8½
Rounds, No. 1.....	8½	@8½
Rounds, No. 2.....	7½	@7½
Rounds, No. 3.....	6½	@6½
Chucks, No. 1.....	7½	@7½
Chucks, No. 2.....	6½	@6½
Chucks, No. 3.....	6	@6
Plates, No. 1.....	6½	@6½
Plates, No. 2.....	6	@6
Plates, No. 3.....	6½	@6½

## Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	32	@32
Creamery Extras.....	31	@31
Extra Firsts.....	27	@27
Creamery Firsts.....	25	@25
Creamery Seconds.....	22	@22
Dairies, Extra.....	25	@25
Dairies, Firsts.....	21	@21
Seconds.....	20	@20
Ladies, No. 1.....	20½	@20½
Packing stock.....	19	@19

## Eggs.

Extras (packed
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## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10	@ 10 1/2
Native steers, medium	9	@ 9 1/2
Helpers, good	9	@ 10
Cows	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice		@ 12 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice		@ 8 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Steer Chucks	7 1/2	@ 8
Roundless Chucks		@ 8
Medium Plates		@ 5 1/2
Steer Plates		@ 6 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 1/2	@ 8
Steer Rounds		@ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium		@ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy		@ 17 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1		@ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2		@ 20
Strip Loins	7	@ 8
Sirloin Butts	10	@ 12
Shoulder Clods		@ 7
Rolls		@ 10
Rump Butts	6 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Trimblings		@ 5
Shank		@ 4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light		@ 8
Cow Ribs, Heavy		@ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light		@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy		@ 14
Loins Ends, steer, native		@ 11
Loins Ends, cow		@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins		@ 6
Flank Steak	7	@ 10
Hind Shank		@ 3 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Livers		@ 4
Hearts		@ 4
Tongues		@ 12
Sweetbreads	18	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.		@ 7
Fresh Tripe, plain		@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.		@ 4 1/2
Brains		@ 5
Kidneys, each		@ 6

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal		@ 8
Light Carcass		@ 8 1/2
Good Carcass		@ 12
Good Saddles		@ 13 1/2
Medium Racks		@ 9
Good Racks		@ 10 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each		@ 5
Sweetbreads		@ 50
Plucks		@ 35
Heads, each		@ 12

## Lambs.

Medium Caul		@ 11
Good Caul		@ 13
Round Dressed Lambs		@ 14
Saddles Caul		@ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks		@ 9 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks		@ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddle		@ 14 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair		@ 7
Lamb Tongues, each		@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each		@ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep		@ 9 1/2
Good Sheep		@ 10 1/2
Medium Saddles		@ 11 1/2
Good Saddles		@ 12 1/2
Medium Racks		@ 8 1/2
Good Racks		@ 9 1/2
Mutton Legs		@ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew		@ 5
Mutton Loins		@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each		@ 8
Sheep Heads, each		@ 8

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Pork Loins		@ 9 1/2
Leaf Lard		@ 9 1/2
Tenderloins		@ 20
Spare Ribs		@ 7 1/2
Butts		@ 8 1/2
Hocks		@ 6
Trimblings		@ 7 1/2
Tails		@ 5
Snouts		@ 4
Pigs' Feet		@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads		@ 4 1/2
Blade Bones		@ 6
Cheek Meat		@ 5
Hog Plucks		@ 9
Neck Bones		@ 2 1/2
Skinless Shoulders		@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts		@ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys		@ 8
Pork Tongues		@ 8 1/2
Slip Bones		@ 4
Tail Bones		@ 4
Brains		@ 5
Backfat		@ 9
Hams		@ 11
Calas		@ 7
Bellies		@ 11
Shoulders		@ 8 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna		@ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth		@ 6 1/2
Choice Bologna		@ 7 1/2
Viennas		@ 9 1/2

Frankfurters		@ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese		@ 7 1/2
Tongue		@ 10
White Tongue		@ 10
Minced Sausage		@ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage		@ 10
New England Sausage		@ 10 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage		@ 10
Special Compressed Ham		@ 10
Berliner Sausage		@ 9
Boneless Sausage		@ 13 1/2
Oxford Sausage		@ 13 1/2
Polish Sausage		@ 8 1/2
Garlic Sausage		@ 8 1/2
Smoked Sausage		@ 9
Farm Sausage		@ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link		@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link		@ 9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage		@ 9
Boneless Pigs' Feet		@ 7 1/2
Hams, Bologna		@ 9

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry		@ 18 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry		@ 15
Italian Salami		@ 20
Holsteiner		@ 11 1/2
Mettwurst, New		@ 1
Farmer		@ 13
Monarque Cervelat		@ 17 1/2

## Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50		\$4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20		4.00
Bologna, 1-50		4.00
Bologna, 2-20		3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50		4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20		4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels		\$7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels		5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels		7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels		11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels		14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels		32.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case		Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case		2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case		—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case		8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case		19.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box		Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box		3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box		6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box		11.80
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box		22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins		\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.		@ 14.50
Plate Beef		@ 14.00
Prime Mess Beef		@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef		@ 11.00
Beef Hams		—
Rump Butts		@ 12.00
Mess Pork		@ 16.25
Clear Fat Backs		@ 19.00
Family Back Pork		@ 18.25
Bean Pork		@ 14.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.		@ 11 1/2
Pure lard		@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tcs.		@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound		@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrel		@ 46
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.		

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color		13 1/2 @ 16
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.		@ 10
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.		@ 9 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.		@ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.		@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates		@ 8 1/2
Short Clears		—
Butts		@ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 c. more		

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.		@ 12
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.		@ 12
Skinless Hams		@ 13 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.		@ 7 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.		@ 7 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.		@ 17 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy		@ 12
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 8@4 avg.		@ 12
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 8@4 avg.		@ 13
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.		@ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Sets		@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Insides		@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles		@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides		@ 18 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams		@ 17
Smoked Boiled Hams		@ 12
Boiled Calas		@ 19
Cooked Loin Rolls		@ 12
Cooked Loin Shoulders		@ 12

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set		@ 16
Export Rounds	21	@ 22
Middles, per set		@ 55
Beef bungs, per piece		@ 7
Hog casings, as packed	28	@ 50
Hog casings, free of salt	53	@ 55
Hog middles, per set		@ 10
Hog bungs, export		@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums		@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime		@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings		@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings		@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings		@ 70
Beef weasands		@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium		@ 1
Beef bladders, small, per doz.		@ 1
Hog stomachs, per piece		@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit		@ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit		@ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit		@ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12% per unit		@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit		@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit		@ 2.35 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20% per unit		@ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit		@ 18.50
Ground raw bone, per ton		@ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton		@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground		@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average		\$240.00 @ \$245.00
Horns, black, per ton		24.00 @ 25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton		30.00 @ 32.50
Hoofs, white, per ton		50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shln bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton		45.00 @ 50.00
Round shln bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton		50.00 @ 55.00
Round shln bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton		57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton		90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton		@ 25.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash		@ 9.55
Prime steam, loose		@ 9.10
Leaf		@ 9 1/2
Compound		@ 7.75
Neutral lard		@ 10 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo		13% @ 13 1/2
Oleo No. 2		@ 13
Mutton		13% @ 13 1/2
Tallow		7 1/2 @ 8
Grease, yellow		5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white		6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces		65 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil		50 @ 52
No. 1 lard oil		45 @ 47
No. 2 lard oil		45 @ 45
Oleo oil, extra		12 @ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2		11 @ 11 1/2
Oleo stock		10 @ 10 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.		62 @ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.		54 @ 55
Corn oil, loose		4.75 @ 4.80

## TALLOW.

Edible		7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city		@ 6 1/2
No. 1 Country		6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime		6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1		5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2		4 1/2 @ 5
Renderers' No. 1		5 1/2 @ 6

## GREASES.

White, choice		6 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"		5 1/2 @ 6
White, "B"		5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone		4 1/2 @ 5
House		4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow		4 1/2 @ 5
Brown		4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock		4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease		nom. @ 4 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose		@ 38 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade		@ 38
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.		3 @ 3 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.		1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels		@ 77 1/2
Oak pork barrels		87 @ 90
Lard tierces		1.17 @ 1.25

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre		5 @ 7
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered		7 @ 7
Borax		4 1/2 @ 5
Sugar—		
White, clarified		@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated		@ 5
Yellow, clarified		@ 4 1/2

Salt—		
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.		\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.		1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton		3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton		3.00
Casting salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x		1.35

# LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Globe Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 24.

A surprise has taken place in the cattle market this week. After the bad close one week ago to-day we expected that receipts would be light, but not as light as they have been Monday and to-day. These medium to best cattle to-day sold 20c. to 35c. per cwt. higher than last week, and everything on the common and medium order were 15c. to 25c. higher. Top cattle this week are a little under 7c., but the quality has not been up to former weeks. Common killers are selling here at the present time from \$4.15 to \$5; fair to good killers, from \$5 to \$5.50; good to choice, from \$5.50 to \$6.25, and choice to extra prime, all the way from \$6.25 to \$7.

The demand still continues very good for all grades of butcher stock, and prices are 15c. to 25c. higher than last week's close. All the packers seem to have abundant orders for the cheaper grades of cattle, and butcher stock at the present time is selling relatively higher than anything else on the market. Choice calves sold to-day up to \$8.25. The supply of stockers and feeders this week have been very heavy in proportion to the run, and prices are 10c. to 15c. lower. Country buyers seem to hesitate to take hold of these feeders at the high price they are costing, also the high price of corn, and the prices at which these medium to good steers are going at present. The high-priced cattle coming are not making shippers any money.

The hog market is 10c. to 15c. higher to-day. Receipts have been moderate, and everything was cleaned up early to-day at the advance mentioned. Top, \$6.60. The spread in hog prices is getting much narrower, and the bulk of all coming are selling from \$6.35 to \$6.50.

Sheep and lambs are now selling at about the high point of the season. The run is only moderate, and there is no great prospect of any heavy supplies being received in the near future. We predict a very high sheep and lamb market during this spring.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Feb. 26.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 33,600; last week, 30,300; same week last year, 34,000. Competition has been keen on all grades each day; full line of buyers riding for small supply to-day. Steers are a quarter to 40c. higher; tops, \$6.35@6.75; bulk, \$5.25@6.35. Cows and heifers, 10@25c. higher, \$3.50@5.65. Bulls, \$3.20@4.75. Good veals, \$7@7.50. Three thousand quarantines included a quarter to 30c. higher; steers, \$4.60@6.25. Small run of Western hay-fed steers, \$4.80@5.40. Stockers and feeders, 10@15c. higher.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 43,100; last week, 65,700; same week last year, 74,300. Good advances were secured the first of the week; market firm the last two days; medium weights closed up a good part of the gap between them and heavies. There is an extra strong demand for weights below 200 lbs.; heavy hogs, \$6.40@6.50; medium weights, \$6.25@6.50; lights, \$6@6.35; pigs, \$5@5.80.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 41,600; last week, 41,700; same week last year, 37,100. Sheep and yearlings strong all the week; lambs fluctuated widely by the close of the week without net change. Packers have bought liberally. Heavy reports of lambs yesterday caused some weakness. Bulk of lambs, \$6.90@7.50; yearlings, \$5.75@6.90;

wethers, \$5@5.60; ewes, \$4.75@5.35. Stockers and feeders firm.

**HIDES** are dull; tanners are almost off the market. Green salted, 8½@10½c.; bulls, 8@9c.; dry flint butcher, 15@17c.; dry salt, 11@13c.; dry sheep pelts, 11@12c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	704	256	—
Armour	3,847	10,705	8,113
Cudahy	2,037	8,055	3,430
Fowler	1,428	—	2,484
Morris	3,640	7,940	4,231
S. & S.	4,467	12,119	4,187
Swift	3,262	8,404	6,503

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Feb. 23.

Cattle receipts were heavy last week, and the market was the lowest of the season. Prices declined 15@25c., and there was very little recovery. Owing to the reduced marketing this week prices have firmed up a little, but the advance has been small and the undertone to the trade very weak. A load of well-fatted and long-fed beefs brings \$6 now and then, but the bulk of the fair to good 1,100 to 1,300-lb. beefs sell around \$5.25 @5.60. Cows and heifers are selling to rather better advantage than beef steers on account of the general demand for cheaper beef. Fat heifers still bring \$5 or better, and the bulk of the fair to good stuff is selling around \$3.25@4.25. Inquiry for common and canning stuff is still slack and prices low. Rough weather and muddy feed lots have had a rather demoralizing effect on the trade in stockers and feeders, and prices have weakened off along the line. Very few steers are going at \$5 or better, and fair to good grades bring \$4@4.65 and on down. The main difficulty seems to be with the Eastern demand for beef, and dealers are not looking for a much better market until this demand improves.

Hog prices went off about a quarter last week under the influence of the heavy receipts, and although there has been a little improvement this week there is still a weak undertone to the trade. Packers are generally bearish in their views, and although there is a well-sustained demand from shippers this has not been sufficient to keep prices up. Weight grades are favored and the discrimination against the light stuff is very pronounced, the range of prices being rather wider than usual. With 9,500 hogs here to-day the market was strong to a nickel higher. Tops brought \$6.25, as against \$6.40 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.95@6.15, as against \$6.10@6.25 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs declined about 25c. last week, and although the trade has been a little better the past two or three days there has been no material advance. The demand is fair, but receipts have been too heavy of late. In feeders the trade has been rather quiet but prices firmly held. Quotations on sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$7.10@7.30; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@7.10; feeding lambs, \$6@6.75; good to choice light yearlings, \$6.50@6.75; good to choice heavy yearlings, \$6@6.25; feeding yearlings, \$5@5.75; good to choice wethers, \$5@5.25; fair to good wethers, \$4.75@5; feeding wethers, \$4@4.75; good to choice ewes, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good ewes, \$4@4.50; feeding ewes, \$3.50@4; culls and bucks, \$1@2.75.

## ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 22.

With a persistency that has a tendency to discourage cattle feeders, the market fails to

show any signs of rallying, and this, too, under nothing more than normal receipts. Since the date of last writing prices have declined 20@25c. on all grades of killing cattle. At present the coming on of the Lenten season is being used as an additional factor against the producing interests, and this together with the poor outlet of beef that has prevailed for the last six weeks leaves the present situation lacking of encouragement for immediate future.

As to quality of cattle coming there are very few that have been fully fed, and the bulk of steers are not more than half to two-thirds fat, so while the best steers coming sell around \$6.25, the bulk are grades selling below the \$6.00 mark, and there is much complaint from packers as to the killing out of cattle now selling between \$5.50@5.75. The market for cows and heifers continues in better condition than the fat steer trade, and yet prices on these show as much decline during the past week as do the steers. The bulk of cows and heifers are selling between \$4.00@4.75 with choice fed qualities making up to \$5.25 and over. Veal calves are higher in the last week. There is not much trade in stockers and feeders and the country seems disposed to hold off on the class of stock.

During the past week packers have appeared to have the upper hand in the hog trade and they have been able to break prices about 25c. This has been done on supplies that are hardly more than normal and can be credited to no other cause than the coming of the Lenten season. It is worth noting in this connection that the real effect of this bear argument is becoming less each year, and if history can be relied upon for a criterion the first week or two of Lent should see this bearish effect wearing off. Hogs are fairly good in quality and this is taken by packers as indication of liberal supplies available for the market in the near future. On to-day's market the bulk of hogs sold at \$5.85@6.15.

The movement of sheep and lambs from the Colorado feed lots may now be considered as fully on and liberal supplies from this source may be reasonably looked for. The market is in fairly good condition and prices are being fairly maintained considering the volume of supplies. This market had the largest run since Feb. 17 last year, and prices were steady to 10c. lower. Best lambs were sold at \$7.40, top ewes at \$4.80, and best yearlings, \$6.85. The outlook appears favorable for this branch of trade, although the Lenten effect reaches the whole fresh meat trade.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 22, 1909.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,514	—	1,227	8,836	19,025
Sixtieth street	2,410	46	2,003	10,540	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	16,374
Lehigh Valley	4,231	—	885	2,052	—
West Shore	1,620	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	71	152	62	4,700

Totals	10,775	117	4,267	39,490	40,099
Totals last week	10,867	169	4,118	41,712	39,050

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. St. Paul	—	1,000
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	2,158
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	1,082
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	2,050
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	1,150
Total exports	—	7,440
Total exports last week	—	9,450

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO FEBRUARY 22, 1909.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from	—	—
New York	—	7,440
Boston	2,872	2,485
Portland	2,061	1,732
St. John	154	—
Exports to	—	—
London	1,201	9,037
Liverpool	3,038	2,620
Manchester	838	—
Totals to all ports	5,077	11,657
Totals to all ports last week	4,112	15,290



**SLAUGHTER REPORTS**

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending February 20, 1909:

**CATTLE.**

Chicago	30,459
Kansas City	20,579
Omaha	13,387
St. Joseph	10,350
Cudahy	720
Sioux City	3,130
South St. Paul	1,928
Indianapolis	3,825
New York and Jersey City	10,592
Detroit	1,261
Philadelphia	2,581
Fort Worth	7,552
Wichita	279

**HOGS.**

Chicago	127,935
Kansas City	64,567
Omaha	44,565
St. Joseph	37,242
Cudahy	13,920
Sioux City	21,300
Ottumwa	16,572
Cedar Rapids	9,094
South St. Paul	13,238
Indianapolis	23,647
New York and Jersey City	40,099
Detroit	3,234
Philadelphia	4,284
Fort Worth	17,384
Wichita	10,877

**SHEEP.**

Chicago	45,948
Kansas City	30,662
Omaha	25,159
St. Joseph	23,321
Cudahy	322
Sioux City	1,307
South St. Paul	1,875
Indianapolis	929
New York and Jersey City	39,490
Detroit	5,760
Philadelphia	8,686
Fort Worth	1,200

**RECEIPTS AT CENTRES****SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1909.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	14,000	1,500
Kansas City	400	4,000	1,000
Omaha	100	3,200	.....

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1909.**

Chicago	19,000	47,000	19,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,000	8,000
Omaha	2,400	3,200	10,300
St. Louis	5,000	11,000	4,400
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	10,000
Sioux City	2,500	2,500	600
Fort Worth	3,700	4,100	.....

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1909.**

Chicago	3,000	10,000	15,000
Kansas City	10,000	14,000	8,000
Omaha	4,000	7,700	10,000
St. Louis	2,500	6,500	1,000
St. Joseph	1,500	7,500	4,000
Sioux City	1,000	3,000	.....

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1909.**

Chicago	13,000	29,000	17,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	2,000	4,200	2,500
St. Louis	1,800	5,500	1,800
St. Joseph	1,500	4,500	2,500
Sioux City	200	800	.....

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1909.**

Chicago	5,500	21,000	14,000
Kansas City	3,000	9,000	8,000
Omaha	3,000	7,000	8,600

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909.**

Chicago	2,000	20,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,500	2,000
Omaha	2,300	10,200	5,500

**GENERAL MARKETS****HOG MARKETS, FEBRUARY 26.**

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; slow; steady; \$6.15@6.70.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,000; higher; \$6.40@6.85.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; slow; \$6.25@6.50.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 10,500; steady; \$6@6.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 4,250; strong; \$6.40@7.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 1,500; strong; \$6.75@6.80.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 7,547.

LOUISVILLE.—Receipts, 1,603; 10c. higher; \$6.30@6.75.

**LARD IN NEW YORK.**

Western steam, \$9.85@9.90; city steam, \$9.50; refined Continent, \$10.15; South America, \$10.65; do., kegs, \$12; compounds, \$7.62½@7.87½.

**LIVERPOOL CABLES.**

Liverpool, Feb. 26.—Beef, extra India mess, 110s. Pork, prime mess, 73s. 9d.; shoulders, 38s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 45s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 43s. 6d.; short ribs, 45s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 47s.; 35@40 lbs., 47s.; backs, 46s.; bellies, 47s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 28s. Rosin, common, 8s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 48s. 3d. American refined, 28-lb. pails, 50s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s. 6d.; do., colored, 65s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 50½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 3d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 27s. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 13-16d. Linseed, La Plata (London), February and March, 39s. 9d.; Calcutta, 42s. 3d. Linseed oil, 20s. 7½d.

**OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 25.—There has been a fair amount of business done with some markets of Europe in oleo oil during the present week, and prices shows no change from what it was last week. The stocks of extra oleo oil in Europe at present are very light. The demand for neutral lard this week has been exceptionally good, and it looks as if this article might work higher since the present price is too close to that of steam lard and neutral practically below cost of production. Cotton oil is quiet at the moment, but a good deal of cotton oil is expected to be needed yet for the balance of the season by the various markets of Europe, and particularly those of Southern Europe, where the olive oil crop is a failure.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 24, 1909.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent. 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Borax at 5½c.

per lb. Talc at 1½@1½c. per lb. Silica, \$15 @20 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels. Chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, in drums \$1.30 and in barrels \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Carbonate of potash, 4½@4½c. per lb. Electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 5½@6c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks, 15-1,800 lbs. each, 5½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 15-1,800 lbs. each, 6c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 4-500 lbs. each, 6½c. per lb.; green olive oil, \$1.30 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1.30@1.40 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8½@8½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 6½@6½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 7@7½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 43@43½c. per gal.; corn oil, 5.65@5.70c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, in hdds., 6c. per lb.; special tallow, in tierces, 6½@6½c. per lb.; choice tallow, in tierces, 7¼@7¼c. per lb. Oleo stearine, 13½@14c. per lb. House grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.; brown grease, 5@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.

**FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.****Provisions.**

The hog products markets are just steady, with falling off of hog receipts and strong grain markets.

**Tallow.**

Market quiet and steady at 6c. for New York city hds. No further sales.

**Oleo Stearine.**

Steady at late decline to 12½c. in New York; further sales of 60,000 pounds New York city made at 12½c., and 2 cars out-of-town, 12½c. Chicago quoted about 13½c.

**Cottonseed Oil.**

Although a small sale of crude in South-east noted at 32½c., others have bid 33c. without its being accepted. The mills, as a whole, are quite firm in their views. New York market awaits effect of March deliveries beginning to-day, which may or may not be promptly taken care of by sales ahead. The market opened depressed and lower, with some liquidation of July. Early "call" prices for prime yellow: March, \$5.32@5.41; April, \$5.41@5.49; May, \$5.60@5.63; July, \$5.79@5.80; September, \$5.93@5.96; October, \$5.60@5.75. Sales 2,000 bbls. prime yellow. July, \$5.82 down to \$5.80.

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.**

A testimonial dinner was given G. Walter Beaven by his friends on the New York Produce Exchange on Thursday evening at Reisenweber's prior to his departure for Chicago, where he will take up residence and business. A large number of traders in grain, cotton oil and other business interests were present.

The trustees of the New York Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund in their annual report say:

The trustees of the Gratuity Fund herewith respectfully submit this, their twenty-seventh report from February 1, 1908, to February 1, 1909.

Fifty-three members joined the Exchange and Gratuity Fund during the year. Their average age was 37.41 years.

There have been 61 deaths, 54 of which were assessed upon the subscribing members, the remaining 7 being paid out of the surplus fund.

The membership of the Exchange is classified as follows: 1,171 entitled to maximum gratuity, 596 entitled to nine-tenths maximum gratuity, 48 entitled to eight-tenths maximum gratuity, 29 entitled to seven-tenths maximum gratuity, 53 entitled to six-tenths maximum gratuity, 20 entitled to five-tenths maximum gratuity, 236 limited participants, 32 deceased, 1 ceased, 3 resigned, 52 non-subscribers, 23 associate members, 736 retired by the Exchange.

The number entitled to the highest amount of gratuity is 79 less than it was February 1, 1908.

**DEERFOOT FARM****SAUSAGE**

Are Now In Season

Prepared at SOUTHBORO, MASS

# Retail Section

## POINTS AGAINST PEDDLING MEAT FROM WAGON

Along with the attempts made everywhere to improve conditions in the meat business, particularly in the matter of local meat inspection in cities and towns, a feeling against the peddling of meats from wagons is very generally springing up. It is believed that the adoption of proper sanitary regulations concerning the sale of meat will wipe out this method of selling meat, as it cannot be conducted under sanitary conditions. Not only is the retail butcher against it as unfair competition with his shop, but it is opposed for public reasons of health and also of price.

A Pennsylvania meat man who peddled meat from a wagon for many years exposes the unsanitary conditions surrounding such methods, and also declares that meat thus sold must bring from one to two cents per pound more than meat sold from the shop, or the peddler will lose money. This disposes of the belief doubtless held by many consumers that they can save money by patronizing the peddler instead of the shop butcher. In a letter concerning the Pennsylvania meat inspection law and the question of its violation by meat peddlers, this expeddler says:

"As authorized by act of Assembly, approved May 25, 1907, meats and food products intended for rendering into edible products must be prevented from coming in contact with any dirty or disease-producing material. Carcasses of beef or pieces of meat must not be permitted to hang in open places or slaughter houses longer than necessary, and in particular not be exposed so as to become contaminated by street dust and insects in conveying meat from one place to another. It shall be provided with a sufficient wrapper or equally satisfactory material in which the meat shall be completely enveloped while in transit.

"Carcasses or parts of any kind of meat shall not be exposed in such a manner as to become contaminated by street dust or dirt from the street, such as has been customary here for possibly twenty years or more, and it is high time that such steps were taken to prohibit such an important violation. It has been a wonder to me that the city authorities or health department have not looked into this matter long before this time. I feel as though I were in shape to take a stand in this matter, as I have followed this business nearly all my lifetime and have looked into it particularly for a period of fifteen years, and have conducted the bulk of my business in this way, namely, from the wagon, because other butchers did the same, and have often called people's attention to the unsanitary way in which the meat business is carried on and sold in our city.

### Impossible to Keep Meat Clean.

"It is impossible, it matters not how careful the butcher is with his meat or the wagon under cover, to keep it free from street dust or germs. I have no doubt that some butchers are careful in this respect, but I am also sure that some are indifferent and care very little how their meats are when sold, and, furthermore, it is impossible with the greatest care for a butcher to keep his meat free from street dust and germs by selling his meat from the wagon, as the time it usually takes to wait on a customer is from three to ten minutes, with the wagon wide open and

possibly a dozen wagons of all sorts passing, accompanied by clouds of dust full of filth.

"This all happens while you wait on one customer. Now, then, calculate for yourself what a hundred times that much filth would amount to while exposing your meat that number of times at least in one morning. It would also be well to pause here and consider what street dust is composed of, and if you cannot solve the problem, inquire of medical science what germs are and where they are most likely to exist.

"I can justify myself in saying that nine-tenths of the meat sold in this way is spoiled on the street before it reaches the consumer, for the reason that meats are so very delicate by nature that soon after they are brought into a higher temperature fermentation sets in, followed closely by decomposition, which is the last stage, and to keep away from this the original temperature must be maintained as evenly as possible, otherwise fermentation sets in without need of being contaminated with germs from the street. This is not only injurious to meat, but also to health, and for this reason it is worthy of the most zealous consideration by the public.

"In reference to meat peddling, there should be a waking up to this gross evil. I have tried all I knew how to be sanitary in this particular branch of the business, but it is impossible to maintain it so long as the evil of meat peddling from wagons predominates. There is but one way to sell meats, and that is from the place of business or market, where provision has been made to properly take care of it, and there is no other successful method known.

### Peddling Makes Meat Cost More.

"It must also be remembered that when meat is treated in such a manner on the street it deteriorates rapidly, and when the average losses of any business become an excess it naturally would have a tendency to keep prices higher than otherwise would be.

"So, this mode of meat peddling from wagons necessitates prices to be from one to two cents per pound higher for deterioration, and allowing the same amount for maintaining extra teams, it is seen what effect this has on the price of meat.

"It makes an additional cost of at least from two to four cents per pound, from which neither the butcher nor the consumer derives any benefit. Now, then, if the method could be put into use as suggested by the health department, this loss could be divided between the butcher and the consumer. This alone would be considerable saving, and besides assuring the consumer of meats that are clean and wholesome. Under the present method of peddling on the street in many instances a low and inferior quality of meat is selected so as to realize a fair profit alongside of competition. So, after all, the consumer runs the risk and can readily conceive the idea of what he is eating in a great many instances."

### EXPERIENCE VS. THEORY.

Experience is a dear school, but is the real foundation of a business education. The man who expects to make a success of any undertaking must give experience a great deal more consideration than theory. It is easy to theorize, and even take a pencil and sheet of paper and figure it all out, so it will appear that nothing short of a grand success can crown our efforts, and still a fair trial of the theory brings nothing but failure.

Experience shows where the pitfalls are which must be avoided, and if used in this capacity will be a great factor in the ultimate success of any undertaking. The trouble with our American people today is that most of them do not analyze their experiences. For instance, a failure to accomplish some particular purpose is taken by them to mean that the purpose cannot be accomplished, and they point to their past experience as a reason for thinking that way.

This is a great mistake. The experiences must be analyzed and those which caused failure set to one side while those which helped toward success can be classed to themselves. They are the kind to use again, while the others can be put on your list to avoid. The experiences gained in one failure should be later used to gain success in the same kind of an undertaking.

### BUTCHERS LOSE DELIVERY FIGHT.

Retail meat men of Hartford City, Ind., who were tired of the expense of filling telephone orders and making free deliveries decided to take out their 'phones and discontinue free deliveries. They even went so far as to deposit forfeits to bind the agreement among themselves. When the women heard of the plan they got together and arranged with farmers to supply their meat. This frightened the butchers and they gave up their plan and resumed the former practice of free deliveries. While such a movement might possibly have succeeded in a city where consumers were dependent on the local distributors, it was folly to attempt it in a town where farmers and wagon peddlers were easily accessible.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of John Robertson at Dallas, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

A. C. Christensen and E. J. Leavenworth have leased the Coggsell market at Ansonia, Conn.

The meat market of H. Jung at New London, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

Woodring Brothers have sold their meat market at Beatrice, Neb., to August Becker.

C. L. Gilbert is opening up a new meat market in Newport, Wash.

John Rugaber, of the Cash Meat Market, Lewiston, Idaho, will erect a new building on Main street.

Henry Arnold has purchased the meat market of Frank Arnold in Sandpoint, Idaho.

Fritz Eisman has purchased the Temple Meat Market in Grants Pass, Ore., from Mr. Sweetland.

Wm. S. Hall is opening a new butcher shop in Chehalis, Wash.

W. R. Peters is soon to reopen the Palace Meat Market in South Bend, Wash.

J. S. Middleton & Company are opening a meat market in North Bend, Ore.

R. R. Gibson is erecting a building in Eugene, Ore., and will later occupy it with a meat market.

The meat market of Theodore Kobeal, in Brandon, Ore., has been destroyed by fire.

The Platten meat market in Green Bay, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

The Crescent Supply Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to operate butcher shops. The



Mr. Retailer:-

It is a good thing to have people know you've a good thing to sell--good for us and for you, too.

Veribest Pork and Beans and Veribest Corned Beef Hash are top-notch in quality. We are seeing to that.

And our advertising is letting the people in your town know it. We are seeing to that.

This is sales producing power for you as well as for us, but the heat that goes up the chimney does not help to keep up steam. If you haven't Veribest well displayed on your shelves this advertising energy is going to waste,-for us and for you.

We are working with you--it means money in your pocket to work with us.

ARMOUR & COMPANY.

incorporators are: Edward Daigler, George Smead and Albert W. Plummer.

Scherer & Taylor have purchased the meat market of Mr. Parmelee in Tekamah, Neb.

E. N. Deatherage and V. A. Edwards have just formed a partnership and opened a meat market in Hubbell, Neb.

Mr. Hixon, of Fremont, Neb., will move to Valley, Neb., and engage in the meat business.

S. H. Desch has sold out his butcher shop in Alliance, Neb., to Ed. Eldred.

The meat market of Hartwell, Knox & Co., of Frankfort, Kan., has been moved into new quarters.

Frank King has purchased the Thomas meat market in Hays, Kan.

Sholl & Winnes have engaged in the meat business in Abilene, Kan.

V. Leroy Harlan has purchased the meat market of C. A. Race in Argonia, Kan.

Vincent Bros., butchers of Girard, Kan., have decided to branch out into the whole-sale beef and pork business.

Theo. Couturie has purchased the butcher shop of M. M. Sencebaugh in Newcastle, Neb.

Arlie Smith has purchased the meat market of John Bashman in Stockham, Neb.

The Spokane Meat & Poultry Company is installing a \$5,000 refrigerating plant in its shop in Spokane, Wash.

Schlatter Brothers' meat market at Fostoria, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire.

D. W. Hyland is to open a meat market at Utica, N. Y.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Retail Meat Dealers' Association has elected the following officers: President, P. Nash; vice-president, C. C. Klimenhagen; treasurer, O. W. Rohland; secretary, George Hasenzahl; inside guard, C. Behm; outside guard, F. Hoppe; banner carrier, C. Eschbach; marshal, August Staak.

George F. Madara has bought out the butcher shop of William Madaff at Glassboro, N. J.

Arnold Weppner's Sons' meat market at Buffalo, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

R. T. Gordon & Son, butchers, of Lexington, Tenn., have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The Pioneer Meat Market at Phoenix, Ariz., has been purchased by Joseph Finck.

## REGRET DEATH OF GRABENHEIMER.

The funeral services over the remains of Sigmund Grabenheimer, a director of the S. & S. Company, whose death was announced last week by The National Provisioner, were held at the family residence on Sunday and were very largely attended. Mr. Grabenheimer had been with the company for 25 years and was beloved by all, and the representation of the employees' association at the services was very general.

The following resolutions were adopted by the board of directors of the S. & S. Company following the death:

Whereas, by the sudden death of Mr. Sigmund Grabenheimer, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has lost a faithful and trusted director and the members of its board of directors an esteemed, valued and devoted friend and associate; and

Whereas, this board is desirous of conveying to the bereaved members of the family of the deceased an expression of their deep feeling of loss and sorrow, both on behalf of the company and of its directors individually,

Now therefore be it Resolved, that this board do, and it hereby does, on behalf of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and of its directors individually, extend to Mrs. Grabenheimer and the entire family of our deceased associate, our deepest sympathy; and

Be it further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be presented to Mrs. Grabenheimer in token of our sorrow and the high esteem in which we shall always hold the memory of Mr. Sigmund Grabenheimer.

'At a meeting of the employees of the company, called to take suitable action in connection with the sudden death of Mr. Grabenheimer, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the employees of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have lost through the sudden death of Mr. Sigmund Grabenheimer, a friend, whose constant, true and faithful relations with them they can never forget and who has always been to them an inspiring example of devotion to duty.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, that we, the employees of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, do and hereby extend to the family of the honored deceased our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy, and

Be it further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution suitably engrossed be presented to Mrs. Grabenheimer in token of our sorrow.

L. KIRSCHMEIER,  
Chairman.  
JOHN L. COLWELL,  
Secretary.

## NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending February 20, 1909, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 4,340 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,855 lbs.; total, 10,195 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 13,610 lbs.; Bronx, 50 lbs.; total, 13,660 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 710 lbs.; Brooklyn, 475 lbs.; Bronx, 220 lbs.; Queens, 30 lbs.; total, 1,435 lbs.

## S. & S. PELT AND WOOL MAN.

H. S. Budgell, for many years with Swift & Company in their wool department, has been put in charge of the pelt and wool department of the S. & S. Company. Mr. Budgell is very well known in the trade and his association with the S. & S. staff is welcomed by those with whom he will do business.

# New York Section

J. S. Dawley, of the S. & S. beef department, has returned from a month's vacation at Orlando, Florida.

John Evans, head of the Armour export department, sailed from New York on Wednesday on the Mauretania for a business trip abroad. Mr. Evans is one of the veterans of the Armour staff and is an authority in export matters.

Mr. Ludwig Haberkorn, the importer and exporter of sausage casings, etc., of New York and Hamburg, sailed from New York on Wednesday on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, of the North German Lloyd line, for a six weeks' business visit abroad.

J. L. Van Neste, of the Conron Bros. Company, was in St. Louis this week attending the annual meeting of the Missouri State Poultry and Egg Association. Mr. Van Neste was one of the speakers at the meeting, "The Buyer's Problem" being his subject.

The courts of New Jersey have issued an injunction against Ortlieb & Volmer of Hoboken, restraining them from further use of a list of shippers acquired from the Hoboken Butchers' Supply Company, of which they were formerly officials. These men are now in business for themselves in competition with the company.

Bernard Buxbaum, who already has a couple of the handsomest retail markets in Manhattan, opened his third store at 182d street and St. Nicholas avenue on last Friday evening with a fine display of meats, fish, etc., a band concert and other entertainment features. This market is said to be as fine as any in New York, \$8,000 having been expended on fixtures alone. The new place has attracted a heavy trade from the start.

James A. Pierce, who for many years has been manager of the Armour house at Allegheny, Pa., assumes his duties this coming week as successor of Harry Raphael at Armour & Company's Duane street headquarters. Mr. Raphael severs his connection

with the Armour house after over 25 years' service, and is succeeded at this point by another old-time and widely popular member of the Armour staff. Mr. Pierce is no stranger in New York, and will be given a warm welcome.

The Eastern District (Brooklyn) Branch, Master Butchers of America, held its annual masquerade ball at Arion Hall on Tuesday evening. This event is always an attraction because of the fun extracted from it by butchers, their wives and friends in joining in the masking and the attendant pranks. This year was no exception and the enjoyment was as lively as ever. The committees in charge of the event included the following: Arrangement committee: Christopher Grozinger, chairman; Theodore Lehmann, Frederick Rath, Joseph Moser. L. A. Scheafer, floor manager; Charles Loschert, assistant floor manager. Reception committee: O. E. Jahrsdoerfer, John Baumann, William J. Drexler, Philip Bauchhens, Frederick Miller, John Kessler, John Vogt, Joseph Stolzenberger, Frederick Grozinger and Theodore Meyer. The officers of the association are: Remig Jahrsdoerfer, president; Henry Petry, first vice-president; Charles Loschert, second vice-president; Frederick Rath, treasurer; L. A. Scheafer, financial secretary; Joseph Moser, recording secretary; J. Adlemann, sergeant-at-arms.

## TO SHUT OUT OLEO IN NEW YORK.

A bill was introduced in the New York Legislature on Thursday by Senator Platt amending the State law against oleomargarine. The amendment strikes out the specific prohibition against dealing in oleomargarine, but prohibits the manufacture or sale of any product which is an imitation of butter "in color, flavor or taste."

It is the hope of the butter monopoly that this amendment will patch up the holes shot in the law during the past year by the decisions of the courts of the State, which have permitted the sale of uncolored oleomargarine under its own name.

It is now up to the meat trade of New York State to see that this amendment does not pass.



